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Sesquicentennial Anniversary

OF THE

Town of Heath, *Mass.*

Massachusetts 1785-1935

August 25--29, 1935

ADDRESSES, SPEECHES,
LETTERS, STATISTICS

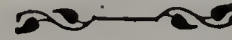
Edited by

HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS

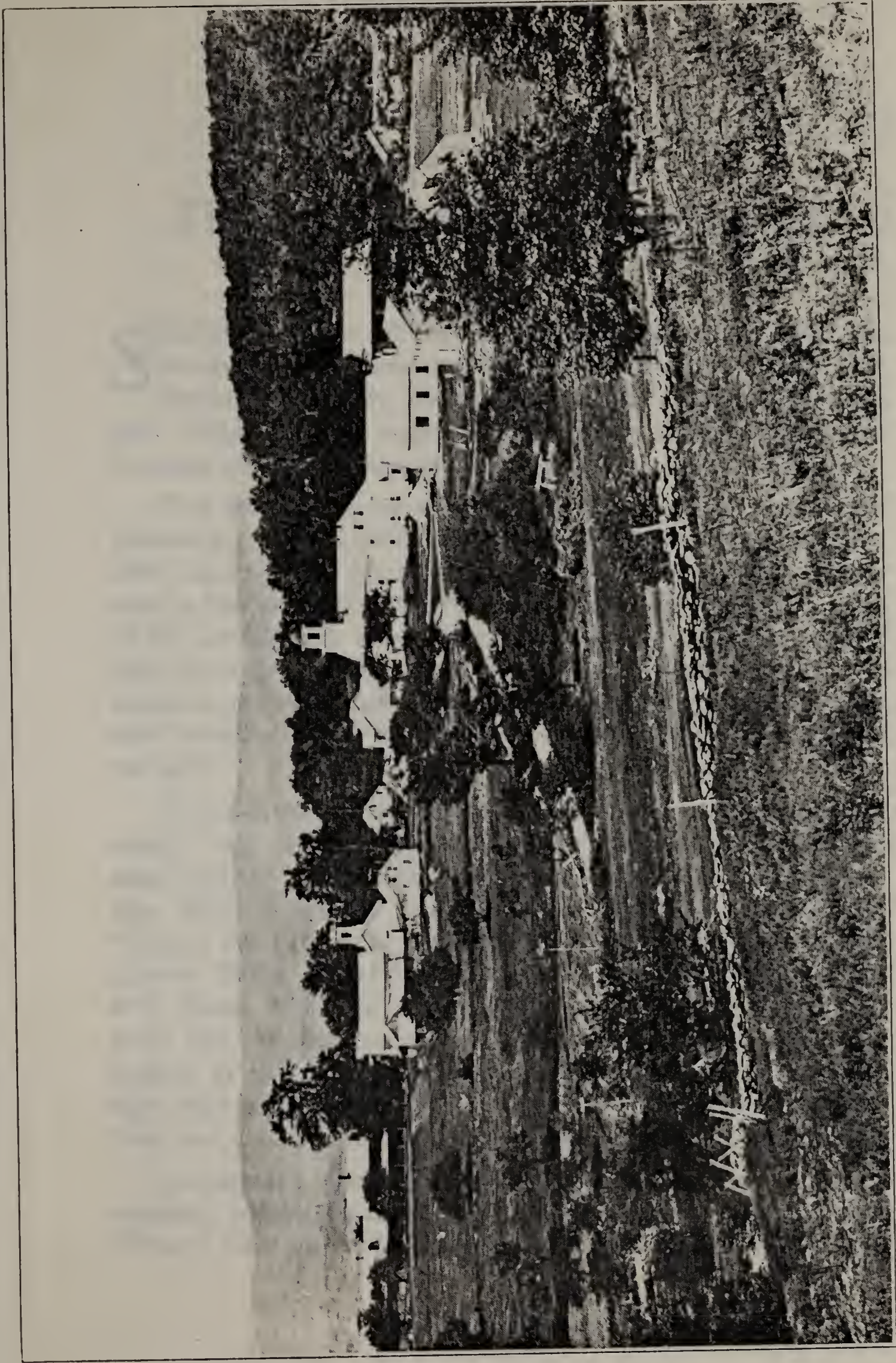
Published by

THE HEATH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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HEATH CENTER

The Sesquicentennial Celebration

SUNDAY, August 25, was the opening day of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Heath. It began auspiciously, with perfect weather. Long before the hour appointed, cars began to arrive from surrounding towns bringing visitors to the opening exercises at the Union church.

The sermon was preached by the pastor of the church, the Reverend Frederick Dixon, who began his pastorate in January, 1934, coming from his mission station in Africa. Mr. Dixon took as his text Ezekiel 47:1-9. His address was a fitting opening of the anniversary celebration, recalling the past and closing with an urgent appeal for loyalty to organized religion. An attentive and responsive congregation crowded the newly decorated church to the doors and overflowed into the rooms at the back.

In the evening a thanksgiving service was held in the Community hall, formerly the Methodist church. All of the hymns sung were the best loved ones of a century and a half ago, beginning with "A mighty Fortress is our God" and ending with "O God, our help in ages past." The address was given by Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., of New York City, a great-grandson of the Rev. Moses Miller, who was the pastor in Heath a hundred years ago. At the conclusion of the service those who were present at the 100th anniversary of the town were asked to sign their names in the book which held data concerning that time, and a considerable number of signatures were recorded.

On Monday, August 26, a pilgrimage was made to the South cemetery where graves of the oldest settlers were visited. Wreaths were placed on the graves of Col. Hugh Maxwell and

Col. Jonathan White. An address was given by Col. Newland F. Smith commemorating the services of soldiers from Heath during the American Revolution.

A visit then was made to the home of Mrs. John Farwell Moors, formerly Miss Ethel Paine, daughter of Robert Treat Paine, her house having been the home of the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, Heath's first minister. Tea was served by a committee of ladies dressed in costumes of olden times: Mrs. Frank Burrington, Mrs. Henry A. Churchill, Mrs. Horatio F. Dickinson, Mrs. Orman Hicks, Mrs. Oscar Landstrom and Mrs. Andrew E. Royer.

In the evening at Community hall "Pictures of the Past", a dramatization of early events in Heath, was presented under the direction of Mrs. Earl D. Getman of North Adams, a summer resident of Heath, who wrote and read descriptions of each scene. Scene 1, "Indians roam our hills," portrayed by Alan Dun, Richard Tanner and Robert Coates. Scene 2, "Moses Rice, pioneer," portrayed by Alfred Rice, direct descendant of the first settler. Scene 3, "Arranging Fort Shirley site," portrayed by Henry Dwight, direct descendant of Col. Timothy Dwight who arranged the site of Fort Shirley, the first fort to be built at public expense. Scene 4, "Capt. Rice goes to Boston," to petition the General Court for assistance, portrayed by Alfred Rice. Scene 5, "Jonathan White," the first man to clear acres in Heath, then known as Charlemont, portrayed by Angus Dun, Jr. Scene 6, "Indians demolishing Col. White's place," portrayed by Alan Dun, Richard Tanner and Robert Coates. Scene 7, "First legal meeting of proprietors," portrayed by Alfred Rice, shown in the act of posting the warrant for a meeting in 1753. Scene 8, "Col. Asaph White, with Fort Shirley timber," acted by Henry Stetson with some of the original timbers of the fort. Scene 9, "Rev. Jonathan Leavitt," the first pastor of Charlemont, then also Heath, portrayed by Ralph Dickinson. Scene 10, "Early in 1773, Hugh Maxwell, prominent citizen, comes to Heath," and Scene 11, "Capt. Maxwell at home

wounded," portrayed by the Rev. Raymond Maxwell. Scene 12, "Hearing from Gen. Heath," a short historical skit which pictured Col. Maxwell and his wife in their home, the parts being taken by the Rev. Raymond Maxwell and Miss Mary Maxwell, the latter being a direct descendant of the Colonel. Scene 13, "Col. Maxwell goes to Boston to secure act of incorporation."

Scene 14, "Priscilla at her spinning wheel," Priscilla Maxwell portrayed by Miss Ruth Winship of North Adams with a soprano solo "The Old Spinning Wheel." Scene 15, "Reading the News," with the Rev. Raymond Maxwell and Miss Maxwell scanning an early newspaper. Scene 16, "Incorporation of the Church of Christ in Heath in 1785." Scene 17, "The first church officers appointed," portrayed by the Rev. Rayniond Maxwell and Ralph Dickinson. The former represented Col. Hugh Maxwell, chosen moderator; the latter, the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, clerk. Scene 18, "Rev. Joseph Strong, first settled pastor," portrayed by Roger Cheney.

Scene 19, "Early Trade," portrayed by George Peon, the village store keeper, as Gayton Williams. Scene 20, "Old-time singing school," portrayed by Thomas H. Harrington as the singing master, a direct descendant of the Thomas Harrington who held that position in the early days. Those taking part in the school were: Mrs. Anna Burrington, Mrs. Gladys Davis, Miss Nancy Perkins, Miss Ruth Winship, Mrs. Ella Ward, Mrs. Arthur Churchill, Mrs. Henry Rickett, Horace Snape, Angus Dun, Jr., Frederick Burrington and Francis Kinsman. The accompanist was Mrs. H. S. Tanner.

Scene 21, "Going to Sunday School in 1800," at which time there were 500 pupils, one of the largest schools in the state. Those taking part were Esther Dickinson, Lois Stetson, Louise Helgeson, Ada Landstrom, Pearl Landstrom, Ruth Landstrom, Jane and Catherine Burrington, Anna Kinsman, Russell and Rollo Kinsman. Scene 22, "Rev. Moses Miller, pastor for 36 years," portrayed by the Rev. Frederick Dixon. Scene 23,

"Children going to school," portrayed by the same cast as in Scene 21. (Heath was considered the banner school town in the county, with nine school districts.)

Scene 24, "War of the Rebellion, 1861-65," among those answering the call were 42 men under Capt. William Gleason, the part portrayed by Herbert Gleason, direct descendant. The final scene showed the entire cast on the stage while the narrator recited an original poem. The pageant closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," by cast and audience. The program was repeated on the following evening.

On Tuesday, August 27, townspeople, former residents and the many visitors gathered in the afternoon at the Community hall to listen to a program of the Heath Historical Society consisting of historical addresses. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins, master of ceremonies, read letters from Dr. Paul Allen, Mrs. S. E. Davis and Mrs. Julia A. Read, former residents, and introduced the speakers, the first of whom, the Rev. Frederick Lewis Weis of Lancaster, Mass., gave an address on Lancaster's part in the founding of Heath. In the absence of a representative of Deerfield, Dr. Robbins, who is a descendant of the two original settlers of Deerfield, Sampson Frary and Samuel Hinsdale, spoke of the early relations of that town with Heath. A letter written by Horatio Brown, grandson of Deacon John Brown and Thomas Harrington, was read by the present Thomas Harrington, descendant and namesake of the former Town Clerk. Miss Mary Maxwell, a direct descendant of Col. Hugh Maxwell, gave an historical address on her distinguished ancestor, at the conclusion of which a group of his descendants sang "Faith of our Fathers." A most interesting collection of family heirlooms, including the pistols of Col. Maxwell and the Bible which he carried through the Revolution, was on exhibition on a table beside them. The concluding address was made by Mrs. Homer Tanner, and was a history of Heath and its families from the earliest days.

Wednesday, August 28, the fourth day of the celebration, was featured by the annual fair of the Heath Agricultural

Society. Activities began in the morning with a concert by the Northampton Legion band, which was followed at one o'clock by a colorful parade. The keynote of the parade was historical. The procession was led by the Northampton band and two horseback riders, Clara Rice of Hawley and David Hamilton. The first float was the entry of the Rev. Frederick Dixon and his vested choir of young people. The float carried a perfect replica of the present Union church which was borne on the shoulders of four men, the Rev. Raymond Maxwell, the Rev. Angus Dun, Angus Dun, Jr., and Alan Dun, representing respectively Col. Hugh Maxwell, a trapper, the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt and the modern generation, and showing that the Church had been upheld on the shoulders of each generation.

The second float, that of Francis Kinsman, showed an old-fashioned kitchen, portraying the activities that went on in a kitchen of the olden days, the churning, tending of the baby, braiding of palm leaf hats, etc. On the float were Mrs. Dean Davis, Mrs. H. A. Churchill, Mrs. Henry Rickett and Miss Mable Hicks. Next came the Grange float, driven by George Peon and carrying the legend, "The 35th Anniversary of the Grange." On the float were Henry Stetson, the first master, and O. R. Thompson, the present master. This float was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Royer.

"Harvest Time," was the title of the next float, a team driven by Ray Dickinson. On the float were Mrs. Dickinson, Miss Pearl Gleason, Ralph Dickinson, Ralph Kimball and Howard Dickinson. Each was performing some harvesting task, such as paring apples, winnowing beans and husking corn. This float was entered by the Dickinson and Landstrom families.

The next entry portrayed the settlers of 1741 journeying in an ox-cart to establish their home in the wilderness. Two pairs of oxen were drawing the cart, one pair driven by Andrew Royer and the other by Max Churchill. Each driver wore an appropriate costume. In the back of the cart were the implements needed by the settlers in setting up their home.

First prize winners in the cattle department formed the next unit of the parade, after which came George Clark's old stage coach from Colrain which has for many years appeared in parades in this section. Mr. Clark was the driver and seated within the ancient vehicle were Mrs. Laurence Chapin, Mrs. William G. Landon, Mrs. Worcester Perkins and Miss Nancy Perkins.

Then came an old surrey entered by the Anderson family of Honolulu. Riding in this were Frances Malone, Betty Chapin, and Jean and Rosemary Anderson. The last float was entitled "The Building of the Fort," and showed a fort being constructed; part of the fort was done and the rest was nearing completion. A truck from the new CCC camp in Heath was the final entry in the parade.

A feature of the exhibition at the fair grounds was a collection of the original 191-year-old timbers of Fort Shirley, shown by Mr. Orman Hicks as the oldest relics of Heath. Two were purchased by Dr. Robbins, and sections of the remaining timber are still available as souvenirs.

The parade was followed by a program of speaking at the fair grounds. Dr. Edward Staples Drown presided and introduced the speakers, who represented the county seat and the four townships adjacent to Heath. Each speaker made an address from the historical standpoint, bringing the greetings of his respective town. Joseph H. Putnam of Greenfield, Franklin county farm bureau agent, gave an address on the history of farming in Franklin county. George H. Frary, a direct descendant of John Frary who was one of the founders of Dedham in 1636, spoke for Charlemont, of which Heath was originally a part. Mrs. George E. Stanford, postmistress of Rowe, recalled incidents of the history of the two towns, Heath and Rowe, which were incorporated in the same year, 1785. The Rev. John J. Parsons brought the congratulations of Colrain, and Whitingham was represented by Wallace S. Allen of Whitingham, a member of one of its oldest and most prominent families,

who briefly sketched Whitingham's history and told of its being named for Nathan Whiting, the town's first signer.

The attendance at the fair was nearly a record one, which was considered remarkable in view of the fact that so many persons had already been in town for the exercises of the previous days. A dance was held in the Community hall in the evening, a crowd of two hundred filling the hall to capacity. On the following evening a play, "The Blundering Herd," presented by a group of young people of the town under the direction of Mrs. Earl D. Getman, brought the sesquicentennial anniversary celebration to a close.

Believing that the records of this occasion will be of permanent interest and value, the Heath Historical Society undertook the publication of them. At the request of the committee Mrs. Robbins made an informal census of Heath, containing the names of residents and summer residents and the date when they or their ancestors came to Heath. This census shows that in the summer of 1935 Heath had 371 residents and 78 summer residents. Care has been taken to ensure accuracy, but a few mistakes in dates or in the spelling of names are almost inevitable. If such are discovered, they may be corrected in a copy of the book retained by the Heath Historical Society for the purpose.

Committee on
Publication

HORATIO FLAGG DICKINSON
MARY EUNICE MAXWELL
WORCESTER PERKINS
HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS
PEARLE TANNER

SERMON

BY

THE REVEREND FREDERICK DIXON

We celebrate today the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the church in this town. For one hundred and fifty years our forefathers have maintained regular public worship in this place. We today give thanks for this fact. It is fitting that we do so. We who have gathered here today signify by so doing that we believe in the church. We believe in what the church has meant in the past. Do we also believe that the church has a future? The church today is in the glaring white light of criticism.

Quoting almost at random from the radical press we find such statements as these:—"My associates have come to look upon the church and the ministry as the apologists and defenders of the wrongs committed against the people." "The American working man hates the very shadow which the church spire casts across his path, for the church preaches and permits all those things which are considered necessary for capitalist society."

Others not critical, sit, as some one has put it, "in the seat of the mournful" and lament the death of a dear institution.

Still others are careless and neglect the church, and take the attitude that their children may go or not according as they desire. (They do not permit them to choose whether or not they shall go to day school.)

In the days of our forefathers there was no such churchly paradise as we are wont to assume. A larger portion of the

population went to church, it is true, but motives other than those of fervent piety drew them there. Nor were the services of those days all solemnly reverent. It was necessary to draw up and adopt rules for keeping dogs out of the services, and an official was appointed to deal with drowsy adults and discipline unruly boys.

I should like to quote from "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," an incident typical of those days, which happened in 1785, the exact year in which the church in Heath was incorporated.

"Just fancy the flurry on a June Sabbath in Killingly in 1785, when Joseph Gay clad in velvet coat, lace frilled shirt, and white broadcloth knee breeches, with his fair bride of a few days, gorgeous in a peach colored silk gown and a bonnet trimmed with "sixteen yards of white ribbon," rose in the middle of the sermon from their front seat in the gallery and stood for several minutes, slowly turning around in order to show from every point of view their bridal finery to the eagerly gazing congregation of friends and neighbours. Such was the really delightful and thoughtful custom in those fashion-plateless-days among persons of wealth in that and other churches. . . . it was in fact part of the wedding celebration."

Cotton Mather declared, "The body of the rising generation is a poor, perishing unconverted, and except the Lord pour down his spirit, an undone generation." The "good old days" of the church in New England were not a paradise.

We frankly admit that the church has her faults. She always has had them. The church of the first century had all the faults of the church today, rent asunder by disputes, holding narrow views, giving precedence to the rich, and sometimes seemingly more dead than alive. In spite of these the church planted in the heart of humanity a new hope and ushered in a new and unprecedented era.

No human institution is perfect. What a contrast between our conception of the ideal home and the average home as it

actually is! What a contrast between our ideal of a republic "with liberty and justice for all" and our actual political institutions! Our idealistic educational theories are one thing, our actual schools another. The business ideal of service is one thing; existing business corporations quite another.

I should like to use the opportunity given me in this hour to make a plea for regular attendance on public worship. Many give the church their good will, many others their financial support, and we are grateful for these, but the heart of the church life is its services of worship, and there are two reasons which send their roots deep down into human nature, which call for public worship:—the one psychological, the other historical.

Our Lord said, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst," and that to bless. "Two or three" means more than one. Here is the statement of a psychological fact, that for the majority of mankind one's sense of the Presence of God is more vivid "in the great congregation" than when worshipping alone. Here is given opportunity to come out from the glare of life, the glare of the every day into the sweet peace of the Presence of God. Those who gather in church on a Sunday morning undertake something tremendous, something supernatural. Their coming together for public worship is silent testimony to the fact that they believe it is possible for God and man to meet and hold converse. They testify that they believe "that God is and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." In public worship the faith of each is quickened by that of others. The hymns, the prayers, the very place become pregnant with reverent associations.

From the point of view of history we may say that religion never has been a solitary matter. On the mountain top, when the world was asleep, our Lord had unspeakably precious hours with the Father; and yet He was a regular attendant on the services of the synagogue. His attitude toward the synagogue was "a perfect combination of criticism and loyalty."

There are those who say they can worship God out of doors as well as in church. It would be interesting to know whether or not they really do and how regularly. And if there are such whether or not they or their parents did not learn how to worship in church. Even so, solitary worship can be no substitute for common worship. The presence of God is realized more surely in public worship than in private.

In this matter we are in danger of rationalizing. A little four-year-old met a dog on the street and ran home in terror at the top of his speed. "But, Edmund," said his mother, "you were not really frightened were you?" "Oh, no, mother, but I thought it was a good time to see how fast I could run."

A husband told his wife that they must change the red wall paper in the dining room, as the present paper hurt his eyes. The fact of the matter was that when he was in high school, on more than one occasion he had been called into the principal's red-walled office, for rebuke and chastisement, following misdemeanor in class room.

A certain lady of the congregation, began remaining home on Sunday morning, because as she said she could not endure the sight of the minister. When surprise was expressed at her attitude, as the majority thought the new minister rather a handsome man, she replied that he reminded her of her brother-in-law. The deacon explained to the pastor that her brother-in-law had involved her husband in a very painful and embarrassing law suit.

Shall we attempt to define the church? A very old definition of the church is that it is, "All those in whom the Holy Spirit dwells." Another that it is "The blessed company of all faithful people." "The men and women in whom the spiritual work of Christ is going on."

The definition in the Book of Common Prayer reads, "The visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance."

Again, "The church as it has historically appeared with reference to organization is the sum of those organizations which have been formed to serve as organs of Christ, for the expression and promotion of His religion." Paul speaks of the church as Christ's body. John says it is His bride. The New Testament conceives of the church as receiving her life from Christ as He does from God. The church is the institution in which the Christian idea finds its living embodiment. It may be likened to a great river feeling its way across the dry and trackless desert of human history. Small streams continually push ahead of the deeper waters, many of them running into dead ends. We are impatient at the slow progress of the stream. It is slow, but steady and very sure. The pioneering rivulets complain that they go ahead and not the great river itself. Even so those who criticize the church today as not being sufficiently zealous about "social righteousness, industrial equity, international brotherhood and economic justice," forget that it is the church which has kept alive in the world the very ideals for which they stand and which has brought them where they are, in a position to take the stand they do.

There are many different kinds of flag poles, some short, some high, some crooked, some straight, some of wood, some of metal, some perfect, some quite otherwise. The important thing about a flagstaff is none of these things, but the colours it carries. We have in our town different institutions which stand for ideals of varying worth. All of these institutions being composed of human beings have their imperfections. We frankly recognize that the church also is not perfect. But what a banner! The Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the priceless unspeakable Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ!

ADDRESS

BY

SPENCER MILLER, JR.

AN INTERPRETATION OF ITS FOUNDING IN 1785
UPON THE ONE HUNDRED AND
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY, 1935

“To have faith is to create; to have hope is to call down blessings; to have love is to work miracles.” In these inspired words Michael Fairless has epitomized in the “Roadmender” the spirit in which this community was conceived, the character in which its communal life has been lived, and the secret source of its power to bring back her sons to make their public witness of the place which Heath holds in their affections. For we who have known the sense of utter tranquillity which is induced by this place, who have been caught in rapture by the sheer beauty of the sunsets from these hills, or who have tramped along the winding wooded ways of the Avery Brook, know well that this is no common place or is this a common occasion which unites us in this week of happy remembrance. For me this Thanksgiving service has something more than casual interest; four generations of the Miller family have lived in this place. From the beginning of the pastorate of my great-grandfather, the Reverend Moses Miller of the First Congregational Church of Heath to this hour there is spanned 137 years of the 150 of the town’s existence. I do not claim our family to have the longest residence in this place. I can affirm that few families could have a deeper attachment for these hills where four gen-

erations of our family have lived and worked, and where representatives of three generations lie buried.

But our thoughts upon such an anniversary are first of the past—a sense of gratitude to God for all those men and women who settled upon this eminence overlooking the Deerfield Valley. It has been written that “the place where men meet to seek the highest is holy ground.” I do not think that I am taking liberties with the facts of history when I suggest that Heath symbolized to its early founders not only a place of high elevation but also a place of high spiritual aspiration. It was “holy ground.” Indeed this Thanksgiving service is a recognition of this fact!

Heath was conceived by men of faith. But faith to these early founders was a way of walking, not talking. Within less than a month after the town was incorporated the First Congregational Church was established as a public acknowledgment of their faith. During all these decades the faith of these founders and their successors has continued to enrich the spiritual life not only of all those who have dwelt here but of those who have gone out from this place to be of service in the world. To these the Rev. Cornelius Dickenson referred in his Centennial Celebration address fifty years ago as follows: “The great wealth of Heath consists of the men and women here educated for lives of usefulness . . . Few towns of equal population have sent out more persons who have honored themselves and the place of their nativity than Heath. The puritan character of the first inhabitants has lingered among their descendants like a fragrance, and we still feel its influence.” As I read over the record of some of these sons of Heath I feel I know the source of their spiritual power.

There was a quality of hope in these early founders which they planted in this place. It was no sentimental aspiration; it had its roots in the deepest soil of their beings. It was expressed in their love of liberty; their belief in freedom of the conscience of the individual. For hope

is the very condition of the soul's emergence ; remove hope from man and he degenerates. Hope is to man's soul what freedom is to his mind and his person. Deny either and you dwarf the human personality. This our forbears knew ; this they invested in this community by their life and work.

Because liberty of conscience and hope for man's soul are so precious in the development of human personality I am bold to protest here and now, in the name of these founders who honored both, against those governments or groups, whether at home or abroad, who deny religious and civil liberty to men. The unhappy consequences of such a policy are to be seen on every hand. The Totalitarian State, which rests upon the assumption that man exists for the State, is a denial of the primacy of human values ; it is a deification of the secular ; it is essentially anti-Christ. In a most unequivocal manner did Our Lord assert that "The Sabbath was made for man ; not man for the Sabbath." The founders of this community knew that free churches grow under a free government. And upon both depend and develop a free conscience.

The founders of Heath, moreover, wrought a fellowship here based upon the principles of cooperative love. It is the cohesive power of the life of this place ; it is revealed in a hundred ways in the record of this town. In the personal and intimate diary and letters of my great-grandfather the spirit of this place in the early years stands revealed as a fellowship characterized not only by the reciprocal love of pastor and people but by the widespread love of one's neighbor. Said he after a lifetime on this mountain : "I have not found in any other place so happy a state of society as I have experienced here." And some there are who still can recount the stories of Moses Miller, affectionately known as "Father Miller," whose ministry of thirty-six years came during the most flourishing period of Heath's existence. You may pardon me from quoting Dr. Holland's reference to this community a century ago, and

his estimate of the work of the Reverend Moses Miller in his history of Western Massachusetts:

"About 1832, the town seems to have attained its highest prosperity. The population was about twelve hundred. The First Church numbered three hundred and sixteen members, with a Sabbath School numbering over five hundred members, and both the church and the school were the largest in the county. Select schools were sustained, which drew numbers of young men from neighboring towns . . . The town produced school teachers by the score. Besides supplying itself with teachers, it one year supplied forty teachers to the adjoining towns. For the highest prosperity of the town, for the encouragement of the cause of education, and for instilling life and ambition into the young, no man did so much as Reverend Moses Miller. Let his name be cherished and venerated! Since that day emigration has done its work in Heath, as it has in most of the mountain towns."

In my own youth this spirit of the good neighbor seemed to permeate the place; it was a part of the air we breathed. One could not help loving one's neighbor; it was the custom of the community. My grandmother was fond of repeating stories to me of the neighborliness of this place, in her house on the hill, over the front door of which there was carved in Latin the word Pax (Peace).

This love of one's neighbor, this spirit of cooperative service is the family life of the Church of God; it is the way of life first exemplified by the Founder of the Church.

And so one returns to Heath upon this occasion as one returning home! Some of the friends of my youth are still here; the remembrance of their neighborliness to a young boy who used to delight to drive up in the mail stage coach summer after summer from Shelburne Falls with his sisters and grandmother is still green in his memory.

Today on this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary however our eyes are not only on the past but on the future—a future fore-

shadowed in part by the past which has been fashioned by your forefathers and mine. How shall we determine our fidelity to the enduring quest which so captured the imaginations, the hearts and the wills of our sires. It is, I know, a commonplace to say that times have changed—it is both a commonplace and a common error. The facts are not that times *have* changed, but that times *are* changing. Change and growth are the conditions of life! We build on that premise. Men often say with a sigh: "But there were giants in those days." True, but the race of giants has not died out! And what is more, the new techniques of science have placed new powers in man's hands to increase the reach of his imagination, and to provide a new support for his vision. Who can doubt but that the radio and the airplane have given man a new planetary consciousness, and a new sense of wonder in the mysteries of the universe?

But what unites us with our forbears is not merely our blood stream but the imperishable ideals to which we and they in our respective generations have dedicated our lives. Standing in this place and beholding what our forbears have wrought in building a community here upon the ideals of faith, hope and love may we not salute their accomplishment and assert with renewed conviction in the words of the author of the "Roadmender":

"To have faith is to create;
To have hope is to bring down blessings;
To have love is to work miracles."

A Tribute To The Soldiers Of The Revolution From The Town Of Heath

BY

COLONEL NEWLAND FARNSWORTH SMITH

We are assembled this afternoon to pay tribute to that distinguished group of men who served their country in the Revolutionary War, and who are buried in this sacred spot. Many of their names are those of families represented here today and their descendants in this company could, more fittingly than I, recount their names and deeds. But perhaps I may claim some right to speak by linking for the moment the West Branch Cemetery in Colrain with this, where Mr. Carl Smith of North Heath and I both look with pride upon the monument to our common ancestor, Major Hezekiah Smith, who fought with distinction at the Battle of Ticonderoga.

The records show that forty-five men from the town of Heath fought in the War of the Revolution. Since the total population of the town at that time was probably less than three hundred, this is a remarkable record and shows that practically every able-bodied man served in the Continental Army. In fact, we are told that so thoroughly were the people devoted to the cause of the colonies that not a single Tory was to be found in Heath. Here is the list of illustrious names of those staunch patriots who risked their lives in the formation of the nation. They are given in alphabetical order with no attempt at distinction because of rank or fame:

Thomas Bond, who fought first in the British army under Burgoyne, but who, after being captured, was "converted" by Captain McClellan of Colrain and becoming convinced of the justice of the American cause, enlisted and fought gallantly in the American army and afterward came to reside in Heath.

John Brown, a member of Captain Sylvanus Rice's company which marched from Charlemont in September, 1777. He was in service at the capture of the army of General Burgoyne.

Francis Buck, a drummer in the company of Capt. Samuel Taylor.

John Buck, aged 16 and one of the youngest soldiers of the Revolution.

William Buck, fifer and drummer in the company of Captain Hugh Maxwell.

James Butler, a corporal in the company of Captain Sylvanus Rice. In response to the alarm of April 19, 1775, this company marched on April 22, only three days later.

William Christie.

Gad Chapin, a member of Captain Hugh Maxwell's company.
Isaac Chapin.

Joel Davidson, another boy only sixteen years old.

Josiah Davidson, a member of Captain Taylor's company who afterward saw service with the army at Valley Forge.

Samuel French.

Isaac Gould, who fought at Fort Ticonderoga.

Jeremiah Gould, a member of Captain Rice's company.

John Gould, in Captain Taylor's company.

Samuel Gould, a lieutenant in Captain Nahum Ward's company.

Volentine Harris, a Minute-man in Captain Oliver Avery's company. He also fought in the campaign against Burgoyne.

Moses Heaton, a member of the company of Captain Oliver Avery.

Solomon Howard, who also lived at Bennington and Conway.

He was a member of Captain Hugh Maxwell's company.
Perley Hunt.

Benjamin Maxwell, younger brother of Hugh Maxwell, a lieutenant in Captain Rice's company of Minute-men and a leading citizen of the town of Heath.

Hugh Maxwell, who organized a company of Minute-men in 1775 and rose to the rank of Colonel under General Heath.

Samuel Negus, a private in Captain Rice's company.

Abner Nims, corporal in the company of Captain Oliver Avery.

Lemuel Roberts, in the company of Captain Samuel Taylor, and afterward in the company commanded by Captain Hugh Maxwell at Ticonderoga.

Reuben Rugg, in the company of Captain Hugh Maxwell.

Edward Shiner, in the company of Captain Samuel Taylor.

Edward Skinner, in Captain Hugh Maxwell's company at Valley Forge.

Isaac Stearns, a corporal under Captain Taylor at Ticonderoga.
Salmon Temple.

Solomon Temple, a private in Captain Taylor's company.

Asahel Thayer, who fought in the campaign against Burgoyne.

Dependence Thayer, a private in the company of Captain Taylor.

Dependence Thayer, a corporal in the company of Captain Joseph Slarrow.

Jonah Thayer, a corporal under Captain Nahum Ward.

Johnathan Thayer, a private in the company of Captain Oliver Avery.

Silas Thomson.

Stephen Thomson.

Joshua Vincent.

Josiah Warfield, a member of the company of Captain Oliver Avery.

Asaph White, lieutenant under Captain Sylvanus Rice, afterward Col.

Josiah White, in Captain Avery's company.

Josiah White, a sergeant under Captain Samuel Taylor.

Josiah White, a member of the company of Captain Nahum Ward.

Luke White, a member of the company of Captain Taylor.
Abel Wilder, in the company of Captain Abel Wilder.

Our knowledge is too meagre and the time too short to do justice to each of these men, but a few, because of their distinguished service and great influence in the town of Heath, deserve special mention.

The name which first occurs to every one of you is that of Col. Hugh Maxwell. While he died and was buried at sea, it is appropriate that the monument to his memory should stand in this cemetery where it was erected by his grandchildren.

It bears the following inscription:—

Hugh Maxwell

“A soldier and an officer in the French war from 1755 to 1764: Escaped the massacre of Fort William Henry in 1756. A member of the first Provincial congress in 1774. A brave and faithful officer in the War of the Revolution from April 1775 to April 1784. Was at the siege of Boston and the retreat from Long Island and New York. Fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Saratoga and Monmouth. Suffered in the camps at Morristown and Valley Forge. Watch for three years on the lines near New York under General William Heath who said to him, “Often have I slept without fear of being surprised because I knew you were at the outpost.” In civil life he obtained the charter of this town, was the first justice commissioned in this section, first deacon in the first church in the town: A christian patriot and christian soldier, honored his God, served his country, loved his family, to duty was ever true: to his posterity his memory is a rich inheritance. May they emulate his virtue.”

At the close of the war, Col. Maxwell returned to his home and became a leader in the community. It was through his efforts that a charter was obtained separating this town from Charlemont, and it was because of his devotion and gratitude to his General that it bears the name of Heath. Since Col. Maxwell is the subject of a special address to be given tomorrow

afternoon, I shall refrain from encroaching further upon the subject matter of the speaker. Standing before his monument this afternoon, and recognizing his service to his town, his nation and his God, we, his fellow-townsmen, pay tribute to him as the foremost citizen of Heath.

Col. Jonathan White was one of the first settlers in the town of Heath coming from Lancaster in 1752. He served with distinction in the first and second of the wars with the French and Indians and was commissioned Colonel in 1756. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was sixty-seven years old and beyond the age for military duty. Yet his services to his town and his country were so noteworthy that he must be mentioned in this narrative. He gave this burying ground to the Town of Heath and here his remains and many of his descendants lie buried. While he did not, himself, fight in the Revolution, he was ably represented in that struggle by his son, Col. Asaph White, and four other members of the White family.

To the life and death of such men as these we owe our national existence. The hardships which they endured, their devotion to a principle which they believed to be right, their sturdy independence and self-reliance, their high character and deep religious faith reveal qualities which for a hundred and fifty years have marked the American people. We honor their memory, but words of adulation are but sounding brass unless they inspire us to lives and deeds which are worthy of our ancestors. The outstanding characteristic of these early pioneers is their self-reliance and initiative. We can scarcely conceive of the Maxwells or the Whites depending upon a benevolent government to furnish their employment or the means of subsistence. We realize, of course, that our civilization has become more complex, that the opportunities for independent action are far more limited, and that the government now performs many functions which were unnecessary in those pioneer days. Yet the widely prevalent idea that the government owes every man a living is becoming a serious menace to our national life.

One other lesson may fairly be drawn from the lives of these early patriots. They were men who loved peace as ardently as do any of us today, and who did not seek a quarrel with any other race or people. Yet when it became necessary to defend their homes against the attacks of savage Indians or their economic rights against the aggression of narrow-minded political leaders in Great Britain, they did not hesitate to offer armed resistance. Let us all strive in every practical way for the promotion of peace *with justice* throughout the world. But let us also remember that in the present disorganized and troubled world two means of maintaining peace are of supreme importance; the first is a national policy which gives no cause of offense to any other nation; the second is an organized national defense which is strong enough to resist unjust aggression.

In this present day with its complicated problems, with injustice and oppression threatening or prevailing in many parts of the world, with our own land passing through an economic revolution, if we are able, through our schools and colleges, through our churches and our political organizations to develop in the present generation the traits of character exhibited by these patriots of a hundred and fifty years ago, we shall thus honor their memory and render permanent the institutions which they gave their lives to establish.

Lancaster's Part In The Founding Of Heath

BY

DOCTOR FREDERICK LEWIS WEIS

Mr. Moderator, Citizens of Heath, and Friends:

It is very pleasant for me to bring to you, at this 150th anniversary celebration, the greetings of the Town of Lancaster, the birthplace of so many of the original settlers of Heath,—and the congratulations and greetings of the First Church of Christ in Lancaster, of which I am the twelfth minister in the 282 years of its existence, and as such the successor of the Rev. John Prentice, the Rev. Timothy Harrington and the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, who christened and married so many of the founders of your town and church.

Lancaster was the first town in Worcester County and central Massachusetts to be settled. The First Church of Lancaster was founded in 1653. Among the subscribers to the original covenant are to be found many of the names which later became prominent at Heath. In due time the town and church at Lancaster were divided to form new towns and churches: Harvard in 1733, Bolton in 1738; Leominster in 1742; and Sterling in 1744. From the mother town and church, as well as from the other Lancastrian towns, came the majority of the early settlers of Heath.

The history of Heath, like that of Lancaster, of Worcester County, and indeed, of Massachusetts itself,—is a *family affair*. That is the *key* to the understanding of the early history of the towns of this Commonwealth. Between the years 1630 and 1640,

some 40,000 Puritan colonists came to Massachusetts from Great Britain. Of this number, about half went at an early date to settle Rhode Island and Connecticut. From the 20,000 settlers who remained along the sea-coast, mostly around Boston, those of us who are of Yankee blood are descended. If you had 1,000 ancestors living in Massachusetts at that time, you would be descended figuratively from every twentieth man or woman you chanced to meet along the Massachusetts coast at that time. Of course, this could not be literally accurate, but it is so true that it may be generally accepted.

Large families were the rule in those days, varying from four or five children to a baker's dozen. As the land along the Atlantic sea-board began to be filled with new settlers, the younger sons moved westward to Watertown, Concord, Sudbury and so on out to Lancaster and Worcester County. The original land grants were large, but after the brush had been cleared away, and the land made into farms,—the latter could not be sub-divided indefinitely into farms for all of the children, who continued to increase at a tremendous rate under the simple but healthy conditions of living of the time. Thus the farms of Lancaster in time also proved too few and too small, and northern Worcester County was settled, largely by the descendants of the original founders of Lancaster. After the French and Indian wars, another expansion occurred, for the lands to the north and west were then open and practically free to the first comers. Thus in succession, the Berkshire counties, western New Hampshire and southern Vermont were filled; and, in time, as you know, the younger sons and more active youths in these more staid settlements began to spill over into New York, Ohio, Illinois and the West, until the descendants of those 20,000 founders of Massachusetts have spread from coast to coast carrying with them the traditions, the church, the love of freedom and the capacity for work of those ancestors whose axes felled the virgin forests to build the innumerable lovely villages of northern New England, such as this very town of Heath. So persistent did this westward trek become, that towns all over

New England, which had been busy and flourishing centers in the early part of the last century began to shrink in population. The lure of the West—the wonderful stories of the fertility of the vast prairies—the illimitable lands to be had for the taking—emptied many of the towns of Massachusetts as readily as they had been filled in the years of settlement.

The story of the founding of Heath may be retold in a few words. In consideration of the payment by the town of Boston of about 1-5th of the whole colony tax, as well as large sums of money to support the schools and the poor, the General Court of Massachusetts, on June 27, 1735, granted to the town of Boston, three townships, situated in western Massachusetts. This tract of land was called Boston Township No. 1, and included the present townships of Heath, Charlemont and Buckland. With one exception there were no strings to this grant. And this exception was wholly for the welfare of the towns yet to be. It was that 500 acres of land were to be reserved for the first minister, a like amount for the support of the ministry, and yet another similar amount for the support of schools. These provisions only carried out the settled policy of the Commonwealth from the very earliest days,—namely, the support of the churches and schools as the very back-bone of our civilization.

But the town of Boston had very little use for this unproductive land in what was then wilderness, and promptly sold the territory to John Read, in 1737, for a thousand pounds. Five months later Read conveyed that part now included in Charlemont and Heath to John Checkley and Gershom Keyes.

Yet no settlement was attempted here for some years, because the Colonies were plunged at that time in the various French and Indian Wars, and these towns were open to the inroads of the savages. Indeed, in 1744, to protect the frontier settlements of Deerfield and the towns along the Connecticut River from the invasion of the French and Indians from Canada, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts built three forts along her

northwestern boundary. These forts were Fort Massachusetts at Adams, Fort Pelham at Rowe, and Fort Shirley in this town. These three forts were placed under the charge of Captain Ephraim Williams of Deerfield, the gallant officer who fell near Lake George, and who gave his name to Williams College. Aside from these three forts, the northwestern boundary was unprotected, and as late as 1760, there were only three hundred inhabitants in the whole state of Vermont.

The first settler, Captain Moses Rice, came from Rutland, in Worcester County, to Charlemont in 1743. But three years later, 1746, his home was burned by the Indians, and he fled to Deerfield. By 1750, however, other settlers began to arrive. On Nov. 1, 1752, Deacon Joseph Wilder, Jr. of Lancaster, a colonel in the French and Indian Wars, became the proprietor of all lands in Charlemont till then unsold, most of which were within the present boundaries of Heath. "As a result of this purchase," said Joseph White, the historian of Charlemont, "another class of men were introduced, mostly coming from Lancaster, Leonminster and other towns in that vicinity, whose active exertions and hearty co-operation with the original settlers in their plans and efforts for the improvement of the place, were destined to have a most beneficent and lasting effect upon the infant community." These settlers, whose lands were obtained of Col. Wilder, for the most part, settled the territory now included in the town of Heath.

The White family is undoubtedly one of the most noteworthy in the early history of Heath. John White, the earliest American ancestor, settled in Lancaster in 1653. He was the wealthiest man in town at that time. His daughter Mary married the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, the first minister of the church at Lancaster. The minister's garrison was burnt by the Indians during King Philip's War, 1675-6. A score of its defenders were killed and a score more of those who had fled to it for protection were captured by the Indians and carried into captivity, among whom was the minister's wife, Mary (White)

Rowlandson. They were forced to march in dead of winter through the wilderness to the Connecticut River, only a score of miles from this place. Mrs. Rowlandson was later redeemed, and wrote a fascinating account of her captivity, which has run through more than forty editions. John White's children and grandchildren married well, and prospered, and many of them became famous Indian fighters.

Col. Jonathan White, son of Dea. Josiah and Abigail (Whitcomb) White, (born in Lancaster, Oct. 4, 1708, a cousin of Col. Joseph Wilder, from whom he procured his lands in Heath,) was one of the earliest and most influential proprietors of this town. Col. White married at Lancaster, June 22, 1732, Esther Wilder, daughter of Col. James Wilder, Esq. of Lancaster, and cousin of Col. Joseph Wilder who owned, as we have seen, large tracts of land in Heath. He was a deacon of the church in Leominster, where he lived before coming to Heath. About 1753, he cleared a few acres, planted an orchard, and built a house in the southern part of what is now Heath, where his son, Dea. James White, lived and died. After he returned from the war Col. Jonathan often passed from Heath to Leominster. "On one of these journeys he was detained over Sunday in Deerfield. He went to meeting in the morning in his homespun frock, and, as he passed up the aisle no pew-door was opened to welcome him; so he went out to the wood-pile and got a block of wood; this he laid on the floor near the pulpit, seated himself on it and listened attentively to the long sermon. At noon recess the people made his acquaintance, and, finding that his station in life was not so humble as his 'homespun frock' had led them to believe, treated him with great respect. When the afternoon service began, many doors were thrown open to receive him, but he disregarded all invitations and took his seat of the morning."

On Dec. 4, 1768, John Brown, son of the Rev. Joseph Brown of Lancaster, was dismissed from the second church in Lancaster (now the church in Sterling) to the church at Charle-

mont. He was chosen deacon of the church in Heath, and died here in 1828. But he returned to Lancaster, in 1770, this time for a wife, Lucy Rugg, whom he married there. They were the parents of Dr. Jonas Brown and the grandparents of Dr. Harrington Brown (named for the Rev. Timothy Harrington, the minister at Lancaster), and the Rev. Lowell Smith, born in Heath in 1802, graduate of Williams College, 1827, and a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. Dea. John Brown was one of the chief citizens of Heath in its early days.

It would be impossible in the time allowed, to sketch the life, and trace back each one of the sturdy colonists of Heath to his birth-place. But among the early settlers, the Ballards, Browns, Harringtons, Fairbanks, Farnsworths, Flaggs, Harises, Houghtons, Lockes, Ruggs, Sawyers, Thayers, Wheelocks, Whites and Wilders came from Lancaster itself, or the Lancastrian towns. Other early settlers, such as Capt. Moses Rice of Rutland, Samuel Kinsman of Barre, Stephen Thompson of Milford, the Bonds and others came from adjacent parts of Worcester County.

When the church at Heath was organized on April 15, 1785, many of the worshippers had met together from childhood in the venerable First Church in Lancaster, and even the settlers from other places soon intermarried with the descendants of the prolific Lancastrian element.

The children of Dea. James White of Heath were baptized in the old Lancaster church, Jonathan in 1773 and Ruth in 1774. Dea. John Brown of Heath was dismissed from the Lancaster church to that at Charlemont, in 1768; John Locke and his wife in 1791, Ruth White to ye church in Heath, 1791, and Rebecca Harrington to the church in Heath, in 1794. Dea. John Brown returned to Lancaster to marry Lucy Rugg, in 1770; Jonathan Thayer to marry Lucretia Rugg, in 1783; William Hunt to marry Hannah White, in 1792; Peter Hunt to marry Keziah Osgood, in 1793; and David Baldwin, Jr. to marry Susanna Carter, in 1809. All these I have taken from the records

of the First Church of Christ in Lancaster, and they reveal but a few of the many connections between the two churches.

Within a hundred years, among the natives of Heath were to be found 12 lawyers, 14 clergymen, 33 physicians and 23 college graduates, in most of whom, we may be sure, the blood of Lancastrian ancestors flowed.

For a hundred years before Heath was settled, the conquest of the wilderness and skirmishes with the Indians were the constant occupation of the people of Lancaster. So you see, in the settlers of Heath, *industry, religion, and patriotism* were deeply implanted in their blood, and we are not surprised to learn that out of 50 soldiers in the Civil War from Heath, 18 died for their country, and that many others acquitted themselves honorably and well. But that story lies within the realm of the later history of the town.

ADDRESS

BY

THOMAS H. HARRINGTON

Dr. Robbins has asked me to read extracts from a letter sent by Miss Nellie E. Brown of Springfield, Mass., which was written in 1875 by Horatio Brown to his half brother, John Spooner and his wife, Phebe Chapin at the time of their golden wedding anniversary in Batavia, Illinois.

Enfield, Mass.

November 1875

"My dear brother and sister :

A few days since I received a letter from my namesake Horatio, claiming to speak for the Spooner family, giving me a very cordial invitation to be present with you on the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage.

"Most gladly would I accept of that invitation if the distance between us was not so great.

"Though fifty *long, long* years have passed by since the time of your marriage I remember the day and the occasion as though it were but yesterday . . .

"You were married in father's house in the little town of Heath, but it was not the Heath of the desert nor were its inhabitants necessarily *heathen*, for if my memory is not greatly at fault, seventeen young people from that town engaged in school keeping in that and other towns the *same* winter and that in a population of about six hundred; the population considered I doubt if that much can be said of any town in Massachusetts or Illinois today.

"I have said you were married in father's house; all was exceeding plain but everything was neat and clean. There was no great effort made at

display in dress, no great, long trail, no dashing flounces but just such a dress as common sense would dictate.

"I remember something how I felt when you stood side by side and took upon yourselves the marriage vow and when the Reverend Moses Miller (the most dignified minister I ever saw) said in words something like this; 'I do then by the authority vested in me by the laws of this commonwealth pronounce you husband and wife.' . . .

"Great changes have taken place since that time. All but four who were then present with you have finished their life's work and gone to the other world. You were married before the advent of railroads and steamships, telegraphs and Halliday windmills—the latter if there was only *enough* of them would pump Lake Michigan dry. (The inventor of Halliday windmills was John Spooner's son-in-law.)

"These fifty years you have travelled life's journey together. For each other's good you have cared and toiled. In prosperity or adversity, in health or in the chamber of suffering and sickness, it has been the one same thing—*the other's good*. During these fifty years you have gone to the House of God in company and taken sweet counsel together. You have been blessed and you have been afflicted. You have had quite a family of children given to you—ten in all. Four of these loved ones in early life you were called to give back. You laid them down to their last sleep, the sleep of death, in the town of their birth. In the providence of God I was called but a few days since to go to that sacred ground, and while there I thought of your little ones but I knew not where to look for their precious dust. The remaining six have been spared to you. You have seen them all grow up to manhood and engage in the active duties of life, respected and useful citizens in the land. . . .

"There is much in your surroundings that is calculated to make you willing to tarry longer on the earth. Four of your children engaged in business so near to you, who I am sure will care for you in your declining years. And I indulge the pleasing hope that you have many happy days and years to spend with them and your kind neighbors and friends before you pass on to your happy Heavenly Home in the upper world, where all will see alike, hear alike, and be alike—the Angels of God.

"Dear brother and sister, *I hope* to meet you *there*, and there with you sit down to the marriage supper of the lamb.

Your loving brother

Horatio Brown" (Signed)

Mr. Robbins has also asked me to say a few words about my ancestors from Heath. My sister and I, being akin to the ancient Heathen, have greatly enjoyed coming again to Heath for this celebration.

We were here in 1902 at the time of the first "Old home week" and have always been interested in Heath as the home of our ancestors. In the South burying ground are the grave-stones of our great-great-grandparents, on our mother's side, inscribed to *Mr. Pelatiah Smith* and *Mrs. Rhoda Smith*. Rev. Lowell Smith, a grandson of Pelatiah Smith went as a missionary to the then Sandwich Islands about 100 years ago. A history of that branch of the family, written and published privately by Mrs. May Dillingham Frear of Honolulu, gives many interesting anecdotes of the Smiths. The graves of our great-grandparents, Deacon Sullivan Taft and wife, on my mother's side, and Thomas Harrington and wife are in the center burying ground as well as those of our grandparents, Timothy Ballard Harrington and his wife. Deacon Sullivan Taft was a descendant of Robert Taft who settled in Mendon, Mass., about 1630. He was married in Worcester, Mass., to Sarah Flagg, daughter of Phineas Flagg, a Revolutionary soldier, and brought his wife to Heath on a Pillion. He built the house now owned by Col. Smith which is said to have been the first house in Heath to be raised without the aid of RUM.

Thomas Harrington, for 25 years the Town Clerk of Heath, was the son of Rev. Timothy Harrington, a graduate of Harvard and for many years Pastor of the Church in Lancaster, Mass., and a descendant of Robert Harrington who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634. The house near the center burying ground and now owned by Mrs. Watson, was built either by Thomas Harrington or his son Timothy Ballard Harrington. Originally there was no second story, only an attic where the children slept. To make this warmer it was given a coat of plaster and one of the children left the print of her little hand in the fresh plaster where it is still visible. The original

Robert Harrington had 13 children, 10 of whom were sons, so you see he started the name of Harrington off with a bang. My sister Harriet and I with one young girl cousin are the last of the descendants of Timothy Ballard Harrington bearing his name and as my sister is an U. B. and I and O. B. we are doing our best to keep the name alive as long as possible. For the benefit of those who do not understand the significance of the initials I will explain that O. B. stands for old bachelor and U. B. for unappropriated blessing.

Colonel Hugh Maxwell And His Family

BY

MARY EUNICE MAXWELL

When we began the study of the present quarter's International Sunday-school lessons on "Representative Characters of the Bible," I read these words from the pen of Robert C. McQuilkin, D. D., President of Columbia Bible College:—"Every man and woman of scripture is a message to every man and woman living today."

I would say that the men and women whose sacrifices shaped the destinies of our country are messages to us who live here today. It was with this thought in mind that I prepared what I am giving you, rather than because of the mere historical facts in the life of my great-great-grandfather Col. Hugh Maxwell.

COLONEL HUGH MAXWELL

Col. Hugh Maxwell was born at Minterburn, Tyrone Co., Ireland, on April 27, 1733. He was the son of Hugh and Sarah Corbet Maxwell, and a descendant in the fourteenth generation of Robert Maxwell of Selkirk, 1355.

Hugh Sr. was one of the Scotch Protestants who emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland. But being a Calvinist was opposed to the established church of Ireland—determined upon removing to America. Accordingly he took his wife and three children, William, Margaret and Hugh—Hugh being but six weeks old at the time, and with two brothers and two sisters prepared to embark.

At the place of embarkation they spent a day in fasting and prayer and had a sermon the text of which was Ezra 8:21 "Then I proclaimed a fast there at the River Ahava that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of Him a right way for us, and for our little ones and for all our substance."

After a tedious voyage they arrived in New England. The two brothers went south and the two sisters to New Hampshire. Hugh settled in Bedford, Mass. Four more children, Sarah, Benjamin, James and Thompson were born after they came to New England—making a family of five sons and two daughters.

Mr. Maxwell died suddenly in 1759—his body was found in the road supposed to have been killed by falling from his horse.

This family of seven children had no advantages of school when young. The mother with no books except her Bible and some other religious books taught them all so much of the elements of knowledge as prepared them for usefulness and respectability, and several of them for occupying stations of trust. Most of them lived to a great age, William the eldest died at 95, Margaret 99, Hugh 67, Sarah upwards of 90, Benjamin 92, James 83 and Thompson 93. Hugh alone went to school for a short time to learn surveying, which he later practiced with success.

He was an ardent lover of his country. In one of his journals he says.—"My parents early taught me the principles of liberty and religion which have supported me through many difficulties and hardships." His first public service was in the French War which broke out in 1755.

He was in the battle near Lake George in 1755 and in Fort William Henry when it was surrendered to the French in 1756. He was one of the prisoners and the Indians caught him, stripped him of everything except his pantaloons, when he slipped from their hands, seized a gun, and ran for life toward Fort Edward, not daring to stop or look behind him. At length, on reaching what was called Half-way Brook, he stopped to

quench his thirst; but on looking back, he saw two Indians holding a white man whom they were just ready to tomahawk. His first thought was to fire on them, but before he could raise his gun they dispatched their man, and he therefore again ran for the fort which he reached in safety. His youngest brother Thompson joined this warfare in 1757 when but 15.

Although a poor man's son, young, destitute of property and without the advantages of education, excepting the few weeks at school to learn the surveyor's art, Gov. Pownal of Massachusetts thought proper to appoint him an officer in Brigadier Ruggles' regiment,—his commission as ensign was dated March 31, 1759 which was his rank at the close of the war.

In the early part of his military service, on an occasion when called into action, as he was facing the enemy, he began to think himself unprepared to meet death on the field of battle, or to meet his God in judgment, having no interest in the blessed Savior,—he promised that if his life was spared that time, he would make religion his choice, and Christ his friend and Savior.

At the age of 22 he joined the Congregational church in Bedford. During the whole of his subsequent life he gave evidence that his profession was sincere, and held his life as not his own, but as a trust for God and his country. Thus he derived the courage of a soldier from the faith of a Christian, and as his faith never failed—his courage never flinched. At the close of the campaign of 1759 he returned to his home, and when the army was disbanded again took up the work of his plough and surveyors' instruments.

On Nov. 4, 1760 he married Miss Bridget Monro, daughter of William and Phoebe Monro of Lexington. They had seven children, Hannah who married Calvin Rice of Charlemont; Lilly, married Alfred Jones of Buckland; Dorcas—Samuel Kirkland of Norwich (now Huntington) Mass.; Priscilla never married. At the age of 66 she wrote an account of her father's life under the title of "The Christian Patriot." She died in Heath in 1851. Hugh married Olive Newhall of Conway, Mass., on June 16,

1794; Chloe married Col. Roger Leavitt; Sylvester married Tirzah Taylor.

A commission dated March 4, 1762 shows that he was appointed Lieutenant of a company of Foot in the Regiment whereof Joseph Ingersol, Esq. was Colonel. He was always fond of writing and could express himself with great plainness.

Some extracts of his writings may be of interest to you, as showing the just principles of a Christian soldier and a republican officer. "I acknowledge it my duty, in all my ways to acknowledge God." "Seeing by the favor of God, I am exalted to the command of some of my fellow-men, let me be careful in observing the duties I owe to God and to them. Let me see to it that I do not exercise too much rigor towards them—Let me not show a haughty, overbearing temper, but let me consider what I ought to expect from an officer, were I in their condition and then conduct myself towards them accordingly.

Crown Point, Oct. 9, 1762 "This day I was on duty at the wheel-barrows. It was very dirty, miry wheeling. I observed that the men wrought hard at the wheelbarrows while I walked about at my ease. I observed that many of them were men of sober, grave aspect—men whose counsel and advice at home would have been taken much before mine—men whose birth was far superior to mine. I reflected on my birth which was very humble, my parents poor, and myself unworthy of these favors which God has conferred on me. I reflected on the ease of my lot, having nothing to do but walk up and down where I had a mind to, with my cheerful companions; while these poor soldiers were tugging at the wheelbarrows through mire and dirt. And when they were dismissed, I observed how they flocked home to their cold, wet, uncomfortable tents, that seemed unfit for swine, while I walked to my dry hut. They were forced greedily to catch at anything to eat, some raw, some half dressed, some dirty, while my servants had made my provisions comfortable. I considered all this, and more, while I was employed in overseeing those who were my superiors for

age, wisdom and estate. Thought I, Shall I be lifted up with pride in this my happy state, because my lot is so much better than many of my fellow-men? Nay, let me be humbled to the earth for my sins, that make me unworthy of such favors. Let me be thankful for my lot,—and pray for my soldiers, that they may obey their officers,—that they may be content with their wages.”

In 1773 he removed his family to Charlemont, Hampshire County, Mass. By the division of both town and county it is now Heath, Franklin County. Here he bought a small farm of Col. Asaph White, where Fred Coates now (1935) lives. There were a few acres of cleared land and a small house of one room, and a closet. He later added another small room—and in this house his family found shelter till after the close of the Revolutionary war. It must have been very uncomfortable for on a winter's morning they would find themselves covered with some inches of snow which had drifted through the chinks in the roof.

As has already been said he was a great lover of his country and took great interest in all that took place in America, and kept a watchful eye on the doings of the English Parliament.

He took a Boston newspaper said to be the only one taken in this region. This he read to his neighbors and explained to them the true nature of the controversy between the colonies and the mother country, which tended to fire their minds with patriotic zeal against oppression.

The two succeeding winters after coming here he taught a small school and there he was careful to instill into the minds of the young men the love of liberty, and a determination to resist oppression and to preserve the rights which God had given them. The consequence was, that in 1775 it appeared that *every man* in this and neighboring towns, was in favor of liberty.

He was elected a member of the first Provincial Congress which was convened at Salem, Oct. 7, 1774 and took an active part therein. This Congress provided for forming and arming

companies of Minute Men, so when he came home he assisted in raising a company and Oliver Avery was chosen Captain, and Hugh Maxwell Lieutenant.

On April 18, his youngest son, Sylvester was born and on the 19th—that day ever to be remembered—occurred the battle of Lexington. The news of the happenings at Lexington spread through the land. Every soul was filled with indignation. The Minute Men were ordered to march. Mr. Maxwell after commending himself and family to God and imploring His blessing upon them, marched with his Company to Cambridge and joined Col. Prescott's regiment.

When he joined the army he left his family in that small house, without barn or shed. His wife was in charge of the seven children with no man to assist them and no security or provision for the future—their water was 20 rods from the house. Their grain must be procured from a distance, and carried five miles to mill, and this must be done by mother or daughters. It was indeed a time of darkness, but he considered the call of his distressed country paramount to everything—paramount certainly to every personal or domestic interest and he could neither please God nor satisfy his own conscience, if he flinched from the call. And indeed a kind Providence watched over and raised up helpers for that helpless family far beyond their expectations.

At Cambridge May 26, 1775 he was made Captain of a company in the regiment of Col. Wm. Prescott. During the action at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775 he was wounded by a ball passing through his right shoulder; he was without coat at the time and though his arm dropped and hung useless by his side he proceeded through a shower of shot and bullets to the place where he had left his coat and picking it up marched off the hill with the retreating army.

The wound proved to be very serious and for a time his life was despaired of. This came as very heavy news to the family whom he had left in such trying circumstances. Especial-

ly to the wife with the family of young children depending upon her which she could not leave to go to her wounded, and she thought, dying husband. These circumstances called forth all her fortitude and patience to support her.

In a few weeks he was able to sit up a little and soon began to write with his left hand to his family to console them by pointing their minds to the same source from which he drew his own comfort—the Word of God. On the 5th of July he wrote:—“I am yet very lame in my shoulder but by the blessing of God, much better in health than I was a week or two since.”

In September he was able to come home to his family where he spent 6 or 7 weeks. During this time he made some preparation for the winter, engaged a man to provide wood for the family and had a shed built to shelter his stock.

The next year he had a barn built about 70 rods east of the house, at a place where he intended in the future to build a new house. In the end this was a benefit to the farm, but at the time made it hard for the family in the winter as the cattle must be cared for twice daily, and this must be done by the wife and children, the eldest girl only 14 and the eldest boy, 6.

Many times they had to go on their hands and knees over high snow drifts, their hands rolled in their aprons, and spread out to keep them from sinking deep in the snow.

Late in the fall of '75 he left home again to return to his company. He was engaged in the operations on Long Island in the vicinity of New York, in August and September 1776 and was in the battle of Trenton and Princeton and Germantown. In 1777 the brigade to which he belonged was sent north to resist the advance of Burgoyne and he saw service at Bennington, Stillwater and Saratoga.

On Oct. 22, 1777 he wrote to his wife and after giving some of the particulars of Burgoyne's surrender he said, “This is glorious news for America—the best day we have ever seen. Pray do not grudge the hardships you have endured since Heaven has crowned this campaign with such a victory.”

In November he joined the southern army and shared the hardships of Valley Forge. In June 1778 he was in the battle of Monmouth. A sword picked up on the field after this battle is still in the possession of the Maxwell family. In 1779 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and placed under command of Maj. General William Heath and for three years was actively employed under him.

The following are letters which he wrote to his wife:—

Westpoint, Nov. 4, 1779.

My dearest Dorcas:—

Nineteen years ago this day expired since you and I were married. This is the fifth anniversary of this kind that I have been absent from you successively and the second since I saw you.

Little did I think when I last parted with you that it would be so long an absence. But my dear I hope by this time we have both learnt to say, The will of the Lord be done and why should not we say so, His will is certainly the best, for it is a true passage that we read in the 97th Psalm and 2nd verse, that altho clouds and darkness are round about him, yet righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne. And 89th Psalm, 14th verse, that Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne. The reading I take to mean, altho we cannot at first see how his every way is best for us,—but there seems to be clouds and darkness before us, yet he is just, holy, righteous and merciful; and that altho he throws disappointments and crosses in our way, yet it will in the end turn out to our advantage and his glory, and we shall see it to be so.

I hope you are all well though I do not hear from you but seldom. I have heard nothing since Paul Thayer came to camp and suppose you have no opportunity to send. I wrote to you since and sent you \$300 by one Miller of Colrean, hope you rec'd that and I will send you more or bring it myself as soon as possible. You may depend on it that I will do all that lies in my power to make your life as comfortable as I possibly can and wish you to make yourself as easy as you can.

I find myself growing old. I can easily see that I have other bodily feelings than what I once had or my health has not been so good for several months past, though I am able to do my duty and always have been so, but inclined to the camp's disorders or bloody flux.

I shall not set any time to come home, you may only depend on my coming as soon as possible, I can. I would have you count to make yourself

as comfortable through the winter as your poor circumstances will permit. I think I shall be able to supply you with money enough if money is good for anything.

I lament your town quarrel—my most earnest wish is that it may soon be settled so as God may be glorified and the Church edified thereby. My love to Ben and his wife, tell him I wish he would exert himself to settle that unhappy controversy. My love to Thompson and his wife, I suppose that he is out of the town and so has nothing to do with it. And my love to our children. I hope I remember them all and ask your and their prayers for me.

In hope that I shall soon see you all again, I subscribe myself your own loving husband.

Hugh Maxwell.

To Mrs. Bridget Maxwell, Charlemont

Sept. 28, 1780

My Dear

I will try to tell you Some News. Last Monday was discovered at West Point one of the most horrible pieces of treachery that ever disgraced History. The command of that important post was given to Gen. Arnold last summer which he held till Monday last. For about a fortnight past he entertained a certain Mr. Andrea the Adjutant general of the British army, this same Andrea by General Arnold's assistance had taken plans of all the works on the point and also formed the mode of an attack upon the place which was to have been delivered into the hands of the enemy: But he that sitteth in the heavens laughed and had them in derision. On Saturday last as Mr. Andre was returning to New York in his disguise he was met by a scout of ours taken and discovered. General Arnold heard of this on Monday and ran immediately to his wife—told her that his plot was discovered and that he must bid farewell to his, and America forever. He then called his barge crew, went on board it and ordered them to row down the river—when he was passing our fort at ——— Ferry he was hailed but he shewed a white flag on which they let him pass on and he went straight on board one of the enemy's ships laying in Haverstraw Bay which immediately sailed for York. Thus he is gone off and was not suspected till he had been gone two or three hours.

It appears that the enemy only waited for the return of Mr. Andre in order to carry their plan into execution, for they had a large body of

troops lay on board transports at Fort Washington but it is over now. Mr. Arnold is in New York, Mr. Andre is in irons and their plot detected. The snare is broken and we are escaped.

You may shew this letter to all your neighbors and let us all give thanks for the discovery.

I do not think there will be any great things done this year but cannot tell certainly, may we all be prepared for all events of that all wise providence that rules all things well.

I am your loving friend and husband

Hugh Maxwell.

In Aug. 1783 before leaving the army he received a commission as Lieut. Col. in the Mass. line to take rank Oct. 12, 1782 which was his rank at the close of the war.

It was not until the spring of 1784 that he returned to his family; his daughter Priscilla says,—“On the evening of his return he gathered us all together, and with much power of spirit gave thanks to God, who had covered his head in the time of battle, preserved his life through many dangers, and continued the lives and health of his family, given victory, peace and independence to his country and restored him to the bosom of his beloved home.”

This same year (1784) he was sent to Boston to secure the incorporation of the new town to be set off from Charlemont. This he did with the assistance of his old Commander and friend, Gen. Heath, after whom the town was named.

The next honor conferred upon him may perhaps be best shown by the following:—“Be it known that Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Maxwell is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the period of its dissolution, as well as to commemorate the great event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable purpose of inculcating the duty of laying down in peace arms assumed for public defence, and of uniting in acts of brotherly affection and bonds of perpetual friendship the members constituting the same.

In testimony whereof I, the President of said Society, have hereunto set my hand at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania this Fifth day of May in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty four in the Eighth Year of the Independence of the United States.

By order,

H. Knox Sec.

G. Washington, President.

In 1788 and '89 he was employed to survey the line from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario and in the survey and location of several towns in western New York.

At the close of his service he was offered in payment, one of the most eligibly situated townships of land on the tract. But the necessities of his family required that he should take his pay in money for present use, as the pay which he had been promised as a soldier and an officer was established on the most economical grade, and was paid in continental currency which depreciated year by year, and an officer's pay would not buy the oats to feed his horse. He was fairly entitled to an officer's pension for life on account of his wounds. At length the hard hand of necessity compelled him to petition Congress for a pension as an invalid. Accordingly on the 29th of Dec. 1794 he left home and went to Philadelphia to make a personal application but all to no avail and he came home with nothing but a pocket emptied by the expense of the journey. Still he said "May the richest blessings of Heaven be poured down on the U. S. of America and I will teach my children to say the same."

He felt that if he could but raise a few hundred dollars it would greatly help in his declining years and at length struck upon a new plan. He purchased some shipping horses and leaving home in July 1799 he sailed from Hartford for the West Indies.

He had a good and prosperous voyage but three days before the vessel arrived in port, homeward bound, he was taken with a fever and on the 14th of October, died and was buried at sea.

Col. Maxwell was very fond of singing and often did sing for his family and friends. The love of singing has continued in his descendants, and following the foregoing address, a great-grand-daughter of Col. Maxwell, Mrs. Ella (Maxwell) Ward with her three children, Mrs. Gladys (Ward) David, Mrs. Madeline (Ward) Rickett, Hugh F. Ward—and five of her grandchildren, Wm. (Maxwell) and Roberta Ward, Margaret and Kendall W. Rickett and Kenneth Davis, sang one stanza of "Faith of Our Fathers." The whole congregation joined in the last stanza.

Heath And Its Families

BY

PEARLE TANNER

Heath was originally a part of Charlemont, which was one of three townships in western Massachusetts granted to the town of Boston in 1735, and was called Boston Township No. 1. Each of the townships was 6 miles square, and Boston was to settle on each town 60 families, "each family is to build and finish a dwelling house, 18 feet square and 7 feet stud at the least, each settler was to fit for improvement, 5 acres of said home lot, either by plowing or for mowing, by stocking the same with English grass, and fence the same well in, and actually live on the spot—also that they build and finish a suitable and convenient House for the worship of God, and settle a learned orthodox minister in each town and provide for their honorable support."

There are two deeds at the Greenfield Courthouse which throw light on the Indian occupancy and ownership of all this section. The first follows: "Mauhametpeet, wife of Tiahpuh-caumin, and Mequisqua, Indian women of Scautecook tribe, to John Stoddard and Capt. Israel Williams, a committee appointed by the Court to bargain for Jeremiah Allen, treasurer of the province—for the consideration of 50 pounds, a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being within said province, west of the town of Deerfield and is upon the main branch of the Deerfield River—and is bounded, east at mouth of North River where it empties itself into Deerfield River, extending up said river or west to the Great Mountain—and is bounded west at the foot of the Mountain that separates and divides the waters

that flow from thence, east into Connecticut River and west into Hudson River, and it is about 10 miles from the mouth of North River to foot of said Mountain, extending north five miles from said river, south also 5 miles from said river, which tract of land descended to us from our grandmother," Dated Aug. 6, 1735, which makes this, really, our 200th anniversary.

The other deed is of the same date, which showed that the same Indians mentioned in the last paragraph "were of the same tribe, are true, sole and rightful owners of the land hereafter described." The description of this land is the same as the above deed. The land thus contains all of Charlemont, part of Colrain, Heath, Rowe, Buckland and Hawley. The deeds are of interest because they show that this land was actually bought of the Indians.

Boston didn't carry out the provisions of the grant, and the selectmen then sold Township No. 1 to John Read, Esq. for 1200 pounds or around \$6000, July 1737, binding him to comply with the conditions of the original grant. Then this obligation was in turn transmitted by John Read to John Chickley or Checkley and Gershom Keyes.

Then began a series of sales and re-sales of these lots of lands which with the exception of a few buyers, were purchased mostly for speculation. Benjamin Clark, Jonas Clark and Ebenezer Storer bought 666 acres in the north-east part, which were called Clark and Storer tract; Thomas Hancock bought 500 acres which adjoined the first named tract; the Lombard tract was west and north of the two other tracts; there was a Hemenway tract which touched the Clark and Storer one, and extended up Burnt Hill; Nathaniel Cunningham bought 100 acres and later 950 acres, part of this was on the north line of Charlemont, west of Hancock's.

The Green and Walker tract was bought Jan. 14, 1742 and contained 8575 acres of land. This was sold to Joseph Green, Isaac Walker and Byfield Lyde. The south line of this big tract was the north line of Charlemont and the north line was

the north bounds of the province. East it bounded on Colrain. On the west side of the Green and Walker land there were three tiers of lots, or 18 lots in all, numbered from 1 to 18, and at a later division of lots, one tier of lots numbered from 29 to 42 inclusive. These were situated in Rowe.

The heirs of Lyde sold 20 lots out of the middle of this Green and Walker tract to Thomas Bulfinch, 10 of which he later sold to John Atkinson of New York City. William Ward bought 2000 acres too, and 10 years later Joseph Wilder, Jr. of Lancaster became the owner of a large part of these Ward lands. These lands were south of the others. Richard Dana acquired a great many acres and also Caleb Dana had a sizable tract. This tract was included too in the town of Heath.

There were a number of other speculative buyers, but the first sale to an actual settler was made to Moses Rice of Rutland in 1741. The second settler who came to share the privations and dangers of the pioneer life with Capt. Rice was Othniel Taylor of Deerfield, and he was soon joined by his brother Jonathan Taylor. They probably came in the summer of 1749, and built themselves houses directly opposite the Buckland railroad station, east of where Miss Elizabeth Smith lives in East Charlemont. A garrison was built around these two houses for the protection of their families and for receiving and entertaining soldiers. The houses served as the ends of the fort, and Jonathan's house contained a watch-box which commanded a view up and down the river.

The brothers lived here together until about 1757 when Jonathan sold out to his brother and bought land in Heath which was the place we now know as the Elmer place at the foot of Burnt Hill. He built a log house a little to the north of the present road and where the cleared land extended back toward the swamp. "The house was built of round logs locked at the angles—the roof of hemlock bark, and planks split out of logs formed the floor. The chimney was built of stones laid without mortar, and there was not a nail in the house!"

Mr. Taylor brought his supplies monthly from Deerfield, taking a route over or near Pocumtuck. In after years Mr. Taylor built a substantial frame house and barn on the old road to Colrain, which was not very far south of the present road, and died Feb. 1810, at the age of 76. His son, Jonathan occupied the old homestead and died in 1835 and a grandson Jonathan H. Taylor lived some time on the old place and then moved West. A daughter of Jonathan Taylor, 2nd married John Temple.

Charlemont was incorporated in 1765, and Jonathan Taylor was one of the first board of selectmen.

The first white men known or supposed to have penetrated the original forests of Heath were Richard Hazen and the surveyor and chainmen and their assistants who ran the official northern line of Massachusetts. Hazen began his survey March 21, 1741, and it was on April 9th that they measured the present north line of Heath.

It soon became imperative to protect the scattered settlements west of the Connecticut River from the French and Indians who had several well-trod war-paths to the English settlements of the Connecticut and the Deerfield. It became therefore of great moment to Massachusetts to defend the line of the Deerfield in the French and Indian war of 1744-48 and a line of forts was built extending from Northfield to Adams.

These forts were constructed about two miles south of the line dividing this state from New Hampshire, equi-distant from each other. They included Fort Morrison in Colrain, Fort Pelham in Rowe and Fort Massachusetts in Adams. But the first regular fort built to protect the valley of the Deerfield was placed by the General Court in the north eastern part of the town of Heath, and named Fort Shirley after the new Governor who became one of the ablest and most successful of all the Colonial governors of Massachusetts.

Col. John Stoddard, Gov. Shirley's right hand man, ordered Capt. Williams "to erect as soon as may be, a blockhouse 60 feet

square." For the outside of the fort white pine logs were scored down, and then hewn to six inches thick and 14 inches high. The walls were 12 feet high which required 9 courses of these timbers laid edgewise, one above another, each being doweled to the one below by red oak dowel-pins. The ends of these timbers that came to the four corners of the fort were dove-tailed into each other, so that there were straight lines and strong locking at the corners.

There were two mounts on two corners of the fort 12 feet square and 7 feet high; the houses and barracks within the fort were 11 feet wide with shingled roofs; the mount-timber, the insides of the houses and the floors were all hewn, probably of the same width and thickness as the wall timbers. "No doubt the whole parade in the middle of the fort was also floored in the same way, as the site of the fort was low and wet."

At the time of the Centennial in 1885 the well was in a fairly good state of preservation, so one could tell somewhat accurately the story of its construction; "Four staddles about 6 inches in diameter, one for each corner of the well, were set upright on the ground and then ash planks rived from a log about 5 feet long were spiked on the outside of these staddles, beginning at the bottom; and the frame being placed on the ground where the well was to be, the earth was thrown out over the sides, and so the well was gradually sunk to the required depth, the plank-siding being added as the shaft was lowered."

On Sept. 30th, 1744, Capt. Williams commenced to billet himself and the soldiers under his command at the fort. Because Shirley was the first fort built by the Colony in this region, and especially because Fort Massachusetts was captured and burnt by the French and Indians in 1747, Fort Shirley became very prominent in that war, and was the headquarters of the successive commanders of the line of forts.

Rev. Mr. Norton, the chaplain for these forts, and Dr. Williams and 14 men left Fort Shirley Aug. 14, 1746, for Fort

Massachusetts where they arrived the following day. Four days later, the fort was attacked and tho the men under the command of Serg. John Hawks put up a gallant defence, they had to surrender and the garrison were taken prisoners to Canada, among them Mr. Norton.

His daughter Anna died about the time of his return and was buried in a field a little to the west of the fort.

Fort Massachusetts was rebuilt in 1747 and thereafter became the chief fortification. It was decided that the sites of both Shirley and Pelham were ill chosen and that the route by the Hoosac was the one to be kept open for hostile demonstration toward Crown Point and the one to be defended against hostile intent from all that quarter.

For a few years there were five men only at Ft Shirley and later from 1752 to 1754 only one stationed here, and it was then represented that Shirley was rotten and it was abandoned and dismantled, the men withdrawn and the guns turned over to the Governor.

Col. Asaph White when the fort was dismantled conveyed to his premises six of the timbers and put them into the framework of his barn, each stick telling a tale of the original construction. These timbers have recently been removed from the barn, and three of them are on exhibition today, 191 years after the construction of the fort!

Mrs. F. E. Welch, daughter of an early physician in Heath, Dr. Joseph Emerson, bought the lot on which the fort was built and presented it to the Heath Historical Society about 1901. The fort site is situated about two and one-fourth miles from Heath Center or about a mile and a quarter from the four-corners at Oliver Tanner's where the Ox-bow road joins the road to Colrain. There is a sign there with the words, "Fort Shirley" and an arrow pointing north. This was placed there by Frank Carpenter, recently deceased, who was much interested in these mementoes of the past.

Just a word here about the defence methods of the

early times. Our English settlers copied the Indian mode of defence, in some cases it consisted of a single line of stakes or posts set closely together in a trench and bound to each other by a horizontal fastening near the top.

This line was called a stockade or palisade and the posts, stockadoes or palisadoes indiscriminately and often the enclosure itself, was called a stockade, which in reality was a tight fence built 10 or 12 feet high, constructed of logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter set upright in a trench which was dug to receive them, the tops of the pickets being pinned to a timber running around inside the palisade. Then our settlers improved the Indian fortification by adding a sort of bastian at the corners.

The Outagamies enclosed their wigwams by a strong fence consisting of three rows of heavy oaken palisades. This method was also used by tribes farther south. This fence for the protection of their villages consisted of three rows of palisades, those on the middle row being probably planted upright, and the other two set aslant against them. Below along the inside of the triple row, ran a sort of shallow trench or rifle-pit where the defenders lay ensconced, firing through interstices left for the purpose between the palisades.

The Chickasaws built a solid wall around their villages, which was formed of trunks of trees as large as a man's body set upright, close together and made shot proof by smaller trunks, planted within so as to close the interstices of the outer row.

In all of the towns there were garrisons or garrison-houses which were private houses pierced with loopholes and having an upper story projecting over the lower, so that the defenders could fire down on assailants who were battering the door or piling fagots against the walls. When an alarm was given all of the inhabitants who had time took refuge in them with their wives and children. In Maine some of the houses were also fenced with palisades.

In Deerfield the house where John Sheldon lived, one of the largest in the village, was made bullet proof by a layer of bricks between the outer and inner sheathing, while its small windows and its projecting upper story also helped to make it defensible.

These private fortified houses were sometimes built by the owners alone, tho more often they were the joint work of the owners and of the inhabitants to whose safety they contributed. In Deerfield the palisade that enclosed the central part of the village was made under the vote of the town, each inhabitant being required to do his share. And because they were impoverished by the last war, the General Court remitted for a time part of their taxes in consideration of a work which so aided the general defence.

THE WHITE FAMILY

Jonathan White came to Charlemont in 1752, and the next year was chosen one of the officers of the town. He purchased land in the southern part of Heath, or what was then called the Hill or Charlemont Hill, cleared a few acres of timber, planted an orchard and built a log house a little east of the site of the present house. This farm was the one just north of the south schoolhouse, now occupied by James Duncan.

Jonathan White, later Col. Jonathan, was born in Lancaster in 1709. John White the emigrant, the first ancestor of the family of Whites, came from the west of England and settled in Salem sometime near 1639; he later moved to Lancaster.

Jonathan White married Esther Wilder, a relative of the Wilder who bought so much land in this region, and built a house in Leominster. "He was the largest landholder, a man of wealth and education—a gentleman of the old school."

In the French and Indian war he commanded a military company in his town and was actively engaged in defending the town from the attacks of the savages. He was commissioned captain in the Worcester regiment of Col. Ruggles which marched for Crown Point. On the march northward, Capt.

White was promoted and made major, and before the end of the campaign was made lieutenant-colonel. Col. White with his regiment was in the battle near Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755.

Col. White was commissioned Colonel in Feb. 1756, and ordered with his regiment to Lake Champlain. He served to the close of the war, was in many battles and won a high reputation as a gallant and efficient officer. At the close of the war, Col. White found that the Indians had raided his place, destroying everything and even cutting down his orchard, excepting one lone apple tree, which remained and bore apples for a long time afterward.

After his return from the war, he lived most of the time at Lancaster, and often went back and forth from that place to Heath. He died in Dec. 1788, and his wife eleven days before. The remains of both lie in the south cemetery among kindred dust of later generations, the cemetery the Colonel had given to the town in 1771.

Col. Jonathan and Mrs. White were the parents of 10 children. His oldest son Jonathan Jr., was a soldier in the Colonial army in 1756 and 1757. He graduated from Harvard.

Another son was David. He was born in Leominster and was baptised in 1742, "the first day of ye meeting in the new meeting-house." His father, Col. Jonathan, was a deacon in this church and held that office until his death. David came to Charlemont with his brother James and settled there in the forest and their sister Esther, then but 14 years of age kept house for them. David settled at the foot of "Meeting-House Hill" and the first town meeting in the town of Charlemont in 1765 was held at his house. Two years later or soon after, he was drowned in the Deerfield. His sister Esther became the wife of Samuel Taylor, who was the nephew of the Jonathan Taylor who was one of our first citizens.

James lived just south of the south schoolhouse, where Andrew Royer is living now. He joined the church in 1757 and was elected deacon two years later and held that office until his

death in 1824. He had several children, among them Ruth, who was a schoolteacher (like all her other sisters) in Charle-
mont and Heath, until it was said at the time of her death "that
most of the people in the two towns had been her pupils, and
if all did not become sound in sentiment and practiced in activity
it was their own fault." The people of that generation canonized
Miss Ruth as the parish saint.

Col. Asaph White, Col. Jonathan's youngest son, was a
man of remarkable executive and business ability. He was born
in 1747 and married Lucretia Bingham. Col. Asaph was a
soldier in the French and Indian war. In one engagement he
captured a French officer, who upon his release presented Mr.
White with a very valuable tankard. His Revolution record:—
1775, ensign in Capt. Sylvanus Rice's company; 1776, first
lieutenant of the 5th Hampshire Regiment and commissioned.
He was also in the state militia where he won the title of colonel.

Col. White was connected with almost every enterprise of
a public nature in this region. He built the turnpike across
Hoosac Mountain, the 2nd Massachusetts Turnpike, known for
years as Col. White's Turnpike; also the turnpike from Athol
to Boston called the Fifth Massachusetts turnpike. He built,
too, a clothing mill in Mill Hollow and manufactured woolen
cloth and built many other roads and public buildings.

He lived first and built the first house on the place after-
ward sold by him to Col. Hugh Maxwell, the farm which ad-
joins the south Cemetery, now owned by Fred Coates. He,
Asaph White, bought this place of Dependence Thayer in 1772.
In that deed was included the following "a reserve is made for
necessary roads as likewise a reserve of one acre as a burying-
place for use of town forever where the dead are now buried to
lye 8 rods upon road, and the owner is to have the privilege of
pasturing said place with horses, sheep, and calves but no other
creatures, he maintaining the same fence as he must do if there
were no burying place thereon." Also, "dividing the water so as
to leave a good watering place in that part (east end) of the lot."



HEATH SESQUICENTENNIAL:
"IN THEIR GRANDMOTHERS' CLOTHES"



SAWYER HALL, STORE, CHURCH, MAXWELL HOUSE

In the deed of White to Maxwell in 1776 this watering place is designated as "Whittemore Spring" altho no deed is on record, either to Whittemore or from Whittemore.

After selling this farm to Col. Hugh Maxwell, Col. Asaph lived on the old place of his father, Col. Jonathan White.

He moved to Erving sometime after 1800 and was the first settler of that town, building there a house, a mill and a dam across Miller's River. His daughter Lucretia went with her father, so was the first woman to keep house in the new town and kept the first school. Everyone said she was the most remarkable woman of the section of the times, and one whom all were proud to claim as a relative.

The founding of a town was but an ordinary job for a man of Col. Asaph's ability, and after giving the town a good start he returned to Heath, and died there at the age of 81.

A son of Col. Asaph was Joseph and he settled in Charlemont. He was the father of Hon. Joseph White, a very eminent lawyer who for many years was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and was also treasurer of Williams College.

Benjamin White was born in Leominster in 1746, married Abigail Wilder in 1775 and bought land of his uncle Col. Jonathan White. This land was in the east range of Hancock's purchase and contained 100 acres; this was in 1769.

At the first town meeting of Heath he was chosen tithing man and afterward filled many town offices, and was much respected by his townsmen. He enlisted and served at the taking of Burgoyne in a Hampshire County Regiment; he was Capt.-lieutenant.

Benjamin was, with his wife an original member of the Heath church—having been formerly members of the Charlemont church. They had 10 children; their fifth child, David, married Sophia Kendrick and their eighth child was Harriett M., who married Joseph White who was a grandson of Col. Asaph. They had six children, Harriett F., the second child,

was a teacher for seven years in the Huguenot Seminary at Cape Colony, South Africa. On their return to America she engaged as a missionary to the Barbadoes for some years and was connected later with a mission in New York City. She was a woman of brilliant attainments and because she was so capable, overestimated her strength and her health failed.

Two other daughters of Joseph and Harriett White were Miss Mary Abby and Miss Flora who still have a residence in Heath. They both attended Westfield Normal School and taught in Springfield and the Normal School. Later they were engaged in keeping a school for girls in Concord winters, and here in Heath in summer.

Miss Flora has great dramatic talent and several years ago staged the pageant, "The Drama of David" which she arranged and directed with much ability. It will long be remembered as the crowning event of that summer and for many summers. She also arranged the Chinese entertainment later given on the lawn of their home on Plover Hill. This was perfect in every way, and each detail was worked out to a nicety that bespoke a master-mind in planning like functions. Miss Flora and Miss Mary (or "Miss May") were the chief instigators of the Heath Historical Society which was begun about 1900, also of the Heath Agricultural Fair Association, together with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Paine, which began in 1916.

Luke White, brother to Benjamin White was baptized in Lancaster in 1757. He served in the Revolution and later married Eunice, the only child of David, son of Col. Jonathan White. Luke and Eunice White lived where Mr. Merritt Sherman does now; they bought the place of Samuel Coleman in 1812, so this place was part of the Coleman village, so called in earliest days.

Most of the families of Whites that settled here earliest bought places near the south schoolhouse—James where Andrew Royer lives now; Asaph where Fred Coates now lives, Benjamin, where Frank Burrington resides; Luke where Sher-

mans are now, Col. Jonathan where James Duncan—later Asaph and others.

There are many other families in America, of prominence, who can trace their ancestry back to John White, the emigrant. Artemas Ward was one of these, he was of the fifth generation. As you know, when on June 15, 1775 George Washington was chosen to command all the Continental forces raised for the defence of American liberty, two days after Artemas Ward, Esq. was chosen first Major General.

Another of the White kindred was Mrs. Kate Upson Clark who is of the eighth generation. Her great-great-grandfather was Col. Jonathan White; another great-great-grandfather was Othniel Taylor and her great-grandfather was Col. Hugh Maxwell.

After a few years Charlemont gained other settlers from Deerfield and elsewhere so that there were at least a dozen freemen living in the town by 1752. The town had been under the nominal rule of the proprietors for 13 years, until June 21, 1765, when the act of incorporation was granted.

Charlemont soon chose David White to go to Walpole, N. H., to invite the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt to come to Charlemont to preach as a candidate. This was in the early part of the year 1767. Mr. Leavitt's preaching proved satisfactory, but it was not until the fall of 1768 that the installation was held—not until there was a suitable place prepared for it.

Up to this time the pioneer families had enjoyed occasional religious services from several preachers, but no settled pastor had been called. They had joined the church in Deerfield and for many years had frequently gone there for the enjoyment of the various religious privileges denied them in the isolated frontier town, especially for the commemoration of the Lord's supper and the baptism of the children.

There had never been any school instruction either for the children. The only school had been the fireside of the homes, and the teachers, the parents, the text book was the Bible. Yet

without a regular school instructor these children through the fine efforts of their parents, with their unexampled influence of the highest quality, acquired characters that were able to fulfil nobly the exacting tasks required of them.

And there were many tasks required of them! The early settlers generally had large families, each child was eagerly welcomed, for to the farmer, every child in the house was an extra worker. There was plenty of work for the little ones. They sowed seeds, weeded flax-fields, they combed wool. It was said that all the work on the flax after the breaking was done in earlier times by women and children, and that there were in all 20 different occupations in flax manufacture of which half could easily be done by children.

Sometimes the boys were able to earn rare pennies; the making of birch splinter brooms was the best paying work, they got 6 cents apiece for these. Splitting of shoe pegs was another means of earning money. Another boy received 9 pence for hog bristles he sold to a brush maker which he saved from slaughtering hogs.

Some of the girls braided palm-leaf hats. The country storekeeper or sometimes peddlers obtained the dried leaves which taken to the homes were split evenly of the desired fineness, braided into hats, pressed carefully and sold. Some girls braided wheat straw for bonnets, others bound shoes, but for many years the utilizing of the palm leaf hat was the almost universal occupation for the earners of small sums.

And such an amount of work went on in these early homes! In every house there were the large wheel on which to spin the wool, the small one for the flax, and in most, the loom. Children were taught to spin when a thick plank had to be put on the floor, to add to their height. From this yarn was knitted various things, the stockings, mittens and other articles. Cloth was woven here for the pantaloons and frocks worn by the farmers, and the gowns for everyday use of the wives and daughters, also for the blankets required in those cold rooms, where the

pitchers had to be emptied at night lest in the morning they should be broken by the ice in them.

The weaving was either done at the home, or a small price paid to an expert for doing it. One woman did this for her neighbors, and charged 6 cents a yard for weaving, and sometimes in addition to her housework, was able to weave 30 yards a day. Besides plain cloth she wove table linen of complicated patterns and the heavy and beautiful variegated counterpanes, of the kind we are only too glad to unearth now.

Butter making and cheese manufacture occupied a great deal of time, soap making was another task, for all soap for washing and scrubbing purposes was made in the home. The leech tub always stood in the corner of the woodshed ready for work. It was said that the consistency and transparency of the soap made were quite as much a test of the housekeeper's skill as the lightness of her bread and the clearness of her jelly.

The making of the supply of candles for the year was quite an event, usually taking two days, one for preparing the wicks, and the following one for the actual dipping of the candles. Lamps filled with sperm oil were used for carrying about the house, but candles were depended upon for sewing and reading.



A church had been built, or partly built in 1753, but money was scarce, and it was never finished, so it was voted that they build another "half way from this one to David White's dwelling house," which was at the foot of the hill, near the old cemetery in Charlemont, and it was also voted to build Mr. Leavitt a house the same year, 1767.

Only the very best timbers were selected and used in the construction of the house. The timbers were huge in size and every one hewn, including studs and braces—hewn from the original forest trees! The clapboards were split or riven, and then shaved in the same manner as shingles used to be. None of the clapboards was more than five feet long, and they were

put on with large headed handwrought nails. These are still doing service with the exception of a few that had to be replaced by new ones when the place was restored a few years ago. But most of them are the ones that were nailed on 167 years ago. It was built in 1768 and is one of the oldest of the houses now standing in town. It was in the possession of the Leavitt family for 80 years, but later was the home of William Bassett and family.

It is now owned by Mrs. John Farwell Moors, formerly Miss Ethel Paine, and has been restored to its old-time dignified appearance. All of the old fireplaces were left, including the one in which the old brick oven is located; also the one in the back part of the house that was used for soapmaking.

The meeting-house was placed near the parsonage, but south of it on the brow of the hill overlooking the Deerfield, which since has been known as "Meeting-house Hill." This church was occupied in the fall of 1769 but was not finished until 1772.

No record is available to tell us of the construction of the church, but we know that the barn-like structure must have been a cheerless place with no carpets, no cushions upon the the indescribably hard boards, no backs to lean against, and no heat excepting the luxury of the little foot stoves which families living at a distance brought warm from their homes, and replenished with coals from the hospitable parsonage fireplace.

Most of these first churches had large square pews and were fenced in by railings high enough for the arm to rest upon when one stood, which supported the hand of the devout worshippers through long prayers. The seats were usually on hinges and when put back made the attitude an easy one. It would not have occurred to our grandparents to sit while the good clergyman included all near and far in his petitions. The pulpit was sometimes built by placing three boards upright, with a shelf a-top and behind was a plank seat for the minister.

The sounding board so called was a conical shaped structure with its apex directly over the pulpit; it was fastened somehow to the wall of the house, and was intended to increase the sound of the speaker's voice, altho we wonder if it did!

It was certainly not a comfortable place to spend several consecutive hours, yet no one thought of staying home, unless detained by illness or other unavoidable event. They came from long distances too, from all parts of Charlemont, Buckland, Hawley, to hear the long sermons and the equally long prayers; some on horse back, some on foot, some even by oxen, but whatever the conveyance, they came.

The sermons were long and the people expected they would be long,—there was one sermon preached in Hartford which contained 56 divisions and subdivisions.

These sermons at one time or another touched upon every phase and condition of activity; one minister stigmatized veils, another frowned on wigs, long hair and tobacco, another looked askance on treaties, one discussed the governor's salary. The congregations did not take the message of the pastor blindly. The appeal was made to their understanding and one was expected to think about it and weigh it in his own private scales. Any deficiency which might be detected was sure to be reported to the parson and made the occasion for further discussion. It was said the people were fed with strong meat, and the week was required for its proper digestion.

The church was organized in Sept., 1767, and the installation of the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt was preceded by a solemn fast, and was closed with feasting and rejoicing, according to the custom of those days. Mr. Leavitt preached about 14 years, and ministered acceptably to the united church in this house "set on a hill."

He was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1731 and came of a fine, well educated family. He graduated from Yale in 1758 and was ordained at Walpole, N. H., in 1761. He married Miss Sarah Hooker; she was a great-granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas

Hooker, a noted early New England minister. Mrs. Leavitt died in 1791. It was said of her, "in addition to good natural talents Mrs. Leavitt possessed an unaffected and most engaging temper and deportment which gave a lustre to the beauty of her person far superior to what it could have derived from the most brilliant ornaments of art." They were the parents of one daughter and 11 sons.

The Rev. Jonathan Leavitt was a fine looking gentleman, generally wore as was the custom then, a powdered wig and a cocked hat and always presented a dignified appearance. He was a man who was always ready to dispense hospitality in his comfortable home and was often the host for those who journeyed from town to town. His congregation usually rose to salute him when he entered the church, and remained standing while he passed, hat in hand, bowing to all down the aisle.

There was a reason for the universal deference paid to the early pastor. In the smaller towns he was oftentimes the only man of education and always kept up with the current literature so was able to instruct and advise the people on matters concerning the government as well as on local happenings. Newspapers were few and meagre. Books were rare possessions and owned generally by the minister, so he was naturally the one to bring books to his people, but this was done, not so much by their free circulation, but by the minister's restatement of their contents from the pulpit. It was the parson who directed thus the general current of thought.

Their salaries were very small, one hundred pounds was considered a fair stipend. Some didn't even receive this, and they had to eke out their income for their large families in various ways in secular pursuits. Sometimes the people thought the pastor gave too much time to these side issues; and one old deacon said, "Wa'll, our minister gives so much attention to his farm and orchard that we get pretty poor sermons,—but he is mighty movin' in prayer in caterpillar and cankerworm time."

Mrs. Leavitt died suddenly in 1791, and Mr. Leavitt then

married Mrs. Tirzah Ashley, of Deerfield, who died in 1797.

Jonathan, the oldest son graduated from Yale and became a successful lawyer in Greenfield. His house was at the upper end of Main street, next Hart Leavitt's, his brother. Jonathan's house was later known there as the Hovey place. He was a prominent lawyer, a senator and a judge of probate from 1814 until 1821. Hart Leavitt kept a general store near these residences.

A daughter of Dr. Roswell Leavitt (son of Rev. Jonathan) married the Rev. Aaron Foster, who was the minister at the East Charlemont church, and both of them were beloved during their pastorate of 20 years.

Roger, the fifth son of the first Jonathan, married Priscilla Maxwell, grand-daughter of Col. Hugh. They moved to Charlemont in 1833 and there amassed a big fortune for the times. He was active in church, town and military affairs, he was in command of a regiment which was noted for its excellence in superior drill. He was active also in educational advance and with Miss Lyon procured the sum of \$1200 for the first seminary building at South Hadley from the tiny hamlet of Heath.

His son, Col. Roger Hooker Leavitt, was one of the leading men in Franklin County, was a man of advanced ideas and genuine public spirit, and probably no one man did more to help in building the railroad now running through Charlemont and the much needed Hoosac Tunnel than he. He worked early and late in the interest of the enterprise, not only at home but in the legislature, where he was a prominent member.

Hooker, the youngest of the 11 sons, was an attorney and was county treasurer and clerk of the court from 1815 until his death in 1842.

During the Revolution Parson Leavitt's people had trouble in paying his salary and what was paid was in money that had depreciated in value, so Mr. Leavitt was concerned to find a proper living for his family. Then began much disturbance between the town and the pastor, which resulted in the town

refusing to make further provision for his support, and they closed the church.

There were of course many causes for the trouble. There was very little money and almost no means of getting any, furthermore the men were away at war. There is no record to show that Mr. Leavitt claimed any more than what was due him, but with his strong convictions he possibly failed to give proper thought to the hardships endured by his people in raising his salary.

Mr. Leavitt preached five years or more in the south school-house after the closing of the church to people living mostly in the town of Heath. He died Sept. 9, 1802, aged 71, and is buried in the south cemetery.



Among the first settlers to buy a farm to live upon, was William Brown,—he bought 100 acres of Wilder—it was lot 11, and is the place now owned by Mrs. Dana Malone at the Center. This was in 1762,—he built a small frame house with barns, and set out some fruit trees. We understand this little house stood northeast of the present house, near that group of white birches.

Mr. Brown sold 82 acres of his lot to Benjamin Maxwell in 1776 and then in 1779 bought 50 acres of Jonathan White in South Heath. This place is called the Willis place now, but is just over the line in Charlemont. Then he sold this to Col. Roger Leavitt in 1785, "including the mansion house in which the said William lives," with two other buildings. Ezra Willis became the owner with more acres in 1815. We think William was a brother of Deacon John Brown who also bought land of Wilder; this was in 1768. John Brown's first home place was the place that was later owned by Lorenzo Wetmore and burned while they were living there. The cellar hole is on the right as you go out to Skyline camp, at the top of the little hill from the corner where the Rowe road branches off to Dell.

Deacon Brown was one of the first selectmen of Heath, and one of the first deacons of the church. He came from Sterling, and was the son of a clergyman. He married Lucy Rugg, and they had 13 children. He gained other property, so that he owned considerable real estate. Besides the Wetmore place, he owned one of the places in Miss Maxwell's west pasture, the cellar hole is north east of this first mentioned one. Later his fifth child Aaron Brown lived here at the Wetmore place. Dea. Brown also owned what is now the Rev. John U. Harris' summer home, usually known as the Estee place.

Deacon Brown's second son, Daniel, lived here afterward and his son, Hart, was born here, as was Hart's son, Lowel, who was the father of Miss Alice Brown of Sweetheart Tea-house fame, and Laura and Fred Brown. Daniel Brown died in 1843, aged 81.

A daughter of Dea. Brown married Moses Smith, the son of Pelatiah Smith who came from Amherst about this time. Pelatiah Smith bought the place now owned by Peter Royer. This was a large tract and later he sold off some of the acres to other settlers.

Moses Smith was the father of the Rev. Lowell Smith who was born in Heath in 1802, graduated at Williams in 1827, and went soon after as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he built up a church of some 1200 members, and labored with great success through a long life.

Aaron Smith, son of Pelatiah, married Anna, the daughter of Lieut. Benjamin Maxwell. Aaron Smith, Jr., son of Aaron the first, lived from 1835 on the Benj. Maxwell place, although he was born at Pelatiah Smith's, as was his son, H. Kirk Smith, who was a civil engineer and went to Philadelphia, later returning to Heath. He was librarian here for a short time. His sister, Mrs. Amelia Guild, at one time lived in one part of this place at the center and H. Kirk Smith in the other part.

Mrs. Guild's son, Edward Payson Guild, was a journalist in Boston but came to Heath summers and took a great many

pictures of the lovely views in town which would otherwise be but memories. He was the first president of the Historical Society and had a keen interest in its activities. In 1902 at one of the old home day celebrations, Mr. Guild presented a tablet to mark the Old Town House. The inscription reads: "Old Town House, Built 1835. Heath Historical Society, organized 1900."



Other settlers who arrived soon after the foregoing were Joseph Butler, whose deed was dated 1770; he bought where Myron Hamilton and son are living. Joseph Barker came also in 1770. Daniel Rugg came before 1770 and in 1771 "for love and good will" deeded his 100 acres to his son Reuben. This is the Harris place so-called at the Center, now owned by Rev. Worcester Perkins.

Diadama, the oldest daughter of a later Daniel Rugg, married Chester Goodell; they lived in a little house that stood a little below the house Frank Carpenter recently bought of the Misses White, but their house stood on the other side of the road leading to Plover Hill. Her sister, Caroline Rugg, married Orric Elmer.

There were several families of Ruggs who came to Heath, who were all valuable citizens. They owned much property both at the Center and east and also in the north part of the town. Dea. David Rugg was a prominent member of the family; he owned and lived where William Bolton now does for a long time, but moved to East Charlemont where Frank Clark is living now and then moved west. A daughter of his, Eunice, married Wm. Monroe Maxwell; another daughter, Elizabeth, married Capt. James Maxwell.

Silas Allen, housewright, came here before 1770 and sold lot 13 to Barker in 1770. He must have been a man of considerable wealth for he transacted a good deal of business in real estate. He later bought lot 8 in 1792 of Samuel Talcott,

presumably he built the house. This was where Oliver Tanner lived at the four corners. He also bought the land east, also called lot 8. The house on this part of the lot stood on the south side of the Colrain road, about opposite where the Baptist church first stood.

Silas Allen sold the west part of the lot to Wm. Fisk and bought back the place he sold to Barker, which is the one we know as the Spooner place. He built the house which was a large two-story one and stood until 1889 when it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Allen lived here until he died in 1841.

Elijah Allen, his son, married a daughter of Stephen Thompson and lived on the old Allen homestead until his death in 1847.



The Thayer family was one of the earliest to settle here. Asahel Thayer bought in 1763 the farm which afterwards became the town farm, now occupied by Oscar Landstrom. There was a Dependance Thayer, an Israel, a Josiah. Jonathan Thayer owned a good deal of real estate both in the south as well as in the east. He sold part of his south property to William Trask, which place is at the top of Trask Hill. Jonathan also owned both of Dr. Frank Davenport's places. There were other Thayer deeds, too, but the names have all disappeared from our records.

One of the family now living in Bellows Falls, Vt., told of the time when his great-grandfather removed his family to Jamaica, Vt. that he put the two children on a horse and placed them in a "feather bed-tick" which was slit for the purpose, so that a child was on each side of the horse. It was in the late Fall but they rode in comfort and warmth to their destination.



Another early family were the Warfields. There were three brothers, Job, Joshua and Josiah. Job, first owned the place just below the Parsonage, now owned by Mrs. William Fairbanks. Josiah owned the "Aunt Mary Maxwell place," so-called, which is the place just before the Whittemore watering-trough

on the road to the south cemetery. Joshua first owned the Wells or Kent place, which was east of Brad. Davenport's; there was a road from the Colrain road near Mr. Kinsman's leading to it, also one from the Colrain brook road.

A later Job Warfield bought the Barker place which was a bit north of the brick house owned by Maurice Hosmer. Elihu Edward Warfield bought a lot in North Heath and felled the trees and built a log-house there in the wilderness, and brought his bride there. He married Martha the 7th child of Abijah Gleason. Henry Warfield lived where George Newton now does, and it is thought that this place is where E. Edward first owned. Henry Warfield taught school most successfully in the Heath schools, later moving to Buckland where his widow (second wife) now resides. She has just had her ninetieth birthday.

Later E. Edward moved into the No. 9 district where Raymond Lively now lives, then exchanged this place for the Jos. Thwing place with Wm. Sullivan Gleason. Herbert Warfield, a son of Edward tells of living here and attending school at the North Center school near the Cemetery, one of the few living who remember going there.



The Temple family adds another name to the early annals. The first one, Benjamin, bought a great deal of land here, about 1765. Two of his youngest children were born here. Zebuda, his youngest daughter married Thomas Bond, who was the man who served on both sides in the Revolution. They lived on Burnt Hill.

Benjamin Temple's children, Timothy, Solomon, Salmon and Seth all owned places here. Solomon bought the place now owned by Ray Dickinson, and his brother Seth, the one just below, the home of the late Mrs. Nellie Clarke. It was said the two brothers wished to build houses opposite, but Seth had to build farther down the hill because of the water supply.

Richard, a son of Solomon, bought a lot in North Heath, which is the farm belonging to his granddaughter, Mrs. Jesse Thompson. He cleared the place and built a log-cabin which stood north-east of the present house. Richard had three children of the 12 born to him, who stayed in Heath,—Eunice, who married Nathaniel Carriel or Carroll; Abigail, who married Aaron Dickinson—one of his sons was William A., who married Lucy Flagg and they had four children; Edward, who lives in the brick house with his brother, Ray; Mary, who married Frank Stafford and lives in Charlemont and have children and grandchildren; Cornelius, who married Eva Payne and lives in Shelburne Falls; H. F., or Ray, who married Belle Gleason, (daughter of Fred and Della Gleason) and they have three children, Ralph, Esther and Howard; Richard Franklin, a son of Richard 1st, married Ann Maria Wheeler and they had four children; Nancy, who married James Haskins; Idella, who married George Brown and who recently died; Clara, who died in 1932 and Charlotte, who married Jesse Thompson. They have two children, Maurice married Edna Blanchard and has three children, Richard, Eleanor and Gerald; Ruth, married Harry Terrill. There has been someone of the family of Richard Temple living here on this place continuously for 125 years.

Nathaniel, son of Solomon, bought the place now owned by Mrs. Frank Pike and in 1820 built the present house. His oldest child was John A., who was the father of Amos Temple, the popular speaker of Heath in the near past. Amos married Ann Eliza, daughter of Capt. David Gould.

David, the next child of Nathaniel, bought the estate of Jacob Chapin, now Miss Edith Grant's. He was elected to the office of selectman in 1829 and held that office for 13 years; he was often called upon to settle estates. He married Martha Christie, and three children were born to them, Martha J., who married Samuel K. Gleason and had four children; Carrie, who married Rev. J. W. Barter, a Methodist preacher of Heath;

they had three children, Maude, Clifford and Marion; Martha married Will Kendrick and had four children; Cora married Henry Pomeroy and has five children, Charles, Robert, Virginia, Shirley and Mildred; Harry married Fanny Shaw, and has two children, Irving and Ruth; Genevieve married Henry Schack; Jay married Helen Pike. Clifford, the third child of Samuel Gleason married Minnie Thompson and they had two children, Lila, who died several years ago, and Hazel, who married Mervil Halligan and has one daughter, Jane; the fourth child of Samuel was Ella, who married Howard Vincent.

Hiram, the second child of David Temple, married Abbie J. Warfield, daughter of E. Edward, and they lived in Charlemont. He studied medicine with Dr. Cyrus Temple, attended the Medical College at Burlington, Vt., and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield in 1865. He held many important offices in Charlemont. He had three children, the second one was John H., who married Alice V. Burrington, daughter of Albert Burrington of Heath; they had three children, Barbara Esther married Winthrop Anderson and has several children; Dr. John Temple, the successful physician of Shelburne Falls.

Another child of Nathaniel Temple was Elizabeth or Betsey. She taught at the Mary Lyon school under Mary Lyon. She married Bliss Kinsman in 1830. They bought in 1831 the ancestral estate of their father, Samuel Kinsman, who came to town before 1795 and bought 30 acres of Isaac Gould for 60 pounds. Bliss bought 95 acres of his father for \$2500, which shows that considerable work had been done on the land. Bliss and Betsey had 8 children. One was Dr. David, who lived in Ohio; Henry Bliss, the soldier who was killed in a battle at Young's Point, La., but was buried in Heath; three daughters, Christiana, who married Wesley Lamb; they lived near her father's house where Alex Ryan does now; Marion, who married Anson Dwight and lived just over the line in Colrain, and the youngest in the family, Kate, who married Oscar

Sumner and lived in North Heath, where a grandson is now living; Ralph, who married Rachel Burrington and has three children, Ruth, Robert and Dorothy; Oscar and Kate had three children; Arthur married Grace Gillett and has four children, Ralph, just mentioned, Nellie, who married Ralph Frame of New York, Everett and Oscar who live at home in Shelburne Falls; Alta, another daughter of Oscar, married Justus Stetson and they live in Greenfield; Austin married Ada Sullivan and has one son, Donald.

Samuel and his son, Bliss Kinsman, did quite an extensive business in making brick; the "factory" was at the foot of the hill on the flat, at the clay bank. The brick used in the building of the Kinsman house was made here as well as those of Mr. Hosmer's. There are other houses in town that are made of brick or are lined with brick which no doubt came from the same source. Mr. Samuel Kinsman was killed here by the clay-bank caving in on him.

Marion and Anson Dwight had several children who lived near the father's lands. Henry Dwight lives on the home place and married Susan Fleming. They have three children; Louise married Alexander Ryan and has one son, William; Helen married Andrew Royer, and has one son, Ernest, Alice, who has just graduated from Mass. State College; Edgar, married Nettie Bassett, daughter of William Bassett, and they lived on the place where Rudolph Ball does now. They have two sons, Halbert, who is married and is now living in California; and Dean married Alice Tennyson and has four children, Esther, Barbara, Edgar and Ralph; Minnie married Wilson Hillman and they lived where her brother Ed. did; they had three children, Marion, who married Dean Dunnell and has three children, Evelyn married Matthew Cowley, and John the successful veterinary whose untimely death occurred a short time ago.

Walter, another son of Bliss, married Clara Bassett, sister of Nettie, and lived on the Kinsman homestead. His grandson, Francis, lives there now and married Anna Fisher. They have

two sons, Russell and Rollo; this means that there has been a member of the Kinsman clan living on this place for 140 years. Walter had four children, Rollo, who died some time ago; Ernest E., married Ellen, daughter of Will Gleason; they had three sons, Elton, the Postmaster at Heath Center, Francis, and Ernest G., who married Dorothy Bressette; Ernest E. lived on the place until a short time ago, then he bought the store at the Center which he conducted for a few years.

The little children, Russell and Rollo Kinsman, who made such a pleasing debut at the historical pageant, are the descendants of many of the earliest families who came to Heath; they are of the fifth generation of the Swains, of the Bassetts and of the Joys, of the sixth generation of the Kinsmans, the Summers, and the Wastes, of the 7th of the Gleasons, and of the 8th generation of the Tafts, Flaggs and Temples.

There were many other Temples well known to many here. Maria, a daughter of Nathaniel, sister to Betsey married Ira Nichols and lived here in town for a while. Their grandchildren now have camps just over the line in Charlemont below Mrs. Moors' place, and are here summers.

Another Temple was Eleanor, daughter of Solomon 2nd, who married Alonzo Graves and they went west. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Ira Canedy, son of Dennis Canedy. They lived in the west part of town, where George Bolton does now. They had two daughters, Eva, now living in Greenfield, and Ella, who married Henry Churchill and lives next the Historical Hall, where George Temple used to live. James Clark, called Clark Temple, was a brother of Eleanor Graves and married Mary Tinkham. They had three children; Inez married Frank Clark and is now living in East Charlemont.

A bit more concerning the earlier Temples: Elizabeth Temple who was a daughter of the first Benjamin who came to Heath, was given in 1750 or 51 a counterpane by Major Willard of Concord who offered it as a prize for raising the most chickens of any girl in town. The counterpane was given to

Elizabeth McCrellis, a niece of Elizabeth Temple, and from her passed on to her granddaughter, Lucy E. Dickinson. This same counterpane is in town in the possession of Mrs. Dickinson's son, Ray.

Seth, another son of Benjamin Temple, married Martha Hunt and lived as mentioned before where Mrs. Clarke lived. Seth enlisted in 1777 and served at the taking of Burgoyne. He enlisted again in 1779, and was at New London. There were eight children. Their daughter Sarah married Alexander Park Maxwell, son of Benjamin Maxwell and moved to Charlemont. Their daughter, Martha A., married Chas. T. Barber, who came here from Ashfield where he owned a general store and then sold it to become an agent for a sewing machine company. In 1860 he bought the place now known as Far Hills for a summer home, but came in 1884 to make it a permanent one. He has been town clerk, town treasurer and tax collector for Heath.

Another son of Seth was John, who married Sarah or Sally, daughter of Jonathan Taylor 2nd and they had 13 children. One of his daughters was Martha, who married Henry D. Gould. Their children were Walter H., and Nellie M., who married Morris Stacy; another son was Henry Martyn, who married Lucretia Kendrick. He was a member of Co. B., 52nd Regiment, Mass. Volunteers. They had two children, Seth Edwin, born in 1890, who married Mattie Brown and five children were theirs; Earl, Mildred, Forest, Vincie, and Harold, who conducts a very successful greenhouse in Shattuckville on the farm owned by his father. Seth died in July of this year. A daughter, Lilla J., sister of Seth, was born in 1866.

John and Sally Temple had three sons who were physicians, Cyrus married Mary Jane Flagg, and practiced medicine in Heath and Whitingham. Their second child was Elijah Flagg and is now living in North Adams.

Dr. Frederick, the youngest son of the family, in his younger days taught school with much success. He also studied medicine with his brother Cyrus at Heath and later with Dr.


Samuel Taylor of Templeton, and finished his education at the medical school at Castleton, Vt. His practice was mostly in Whitingham, Vt., and vicinity. Dr. Theron, the brother next older, like his brother, was a successful teacher, then studied medicine and graduated at the Berkshire medical school at Pittsfield. He was a surgeon of the 25th Mass. Infantry but relinquished his practice after the war. He practiced in Belchertown, Ashburnham, Amherst, Boston and Waltham where he lived. He was inspector in the Boston custom house for 10 years. He was considered very skillful as a physician and stood high in his profession with his medical brothers, being often called to counsel with them in difficult cases.

The youngest child of John and Sally was Elizabeth, who married Emerson Harris, and they had nine children. Nora married Tom Tanner; Bessie married Myron Hamilton and they had two children; Carrie, who married Frank McCloud, they have one son, Ronald; Earl, married Della Mathys and they have four children, Margaret, Emerson, David and Mary. Ralph, another son of Emerson Harris, married Nellie Canedy and they have four children, Arthur, Herbert, Laura and May. Frank D., another son, married Ethel Roberts and they have three sons, Herman, Irving and Alfred. The oldest daughter of John was Elizabeth, who married Henry Mitchell; their daughter Maud, married William Bolton, earlier mentioned; Lucy Isabelle was another daughter, usually known as Belle.



The first Kinsman deed was in 1795, this was the Samuel Kinsman one; in those early days there were three brothers of the Kinsmans, Samuel, David and Joseph. David settled on the place now owned by Mr. Hosmer, Joseph the one near where the Chaffins later lived. The children of Joseph numbered five, eleven belonged to David and Abigail (Fox) Kinsman and Samuel had 10 children, but of all these 26 children of the three

brothers it seems strange that only one made Heath his permanent home, this one was Bliss.




Benjamin Maxwell came to Heath in 1775 the same year his brother Hugh did, and bought 82 acres of William Brown, and after living in the little house already erected built the present house, which is now owned by Mrs. Dana Malone at the Center.

He served in the French and Indian war and in the campaign of 1758 was in Major Roger's Rangers. He was always an active and leading citizen. He died in 1820 at the age of 90. He had a daughter, Anna, who wrote a history of Heath. She owned quite a bit of property and lived about where the horse sheds now stand.

Her father owned much land in town. He sold the land where the pound is located to the town, which was near Sunnyside Parsonage and he also sold the land where the first church was erected after it was taken down from the location in South Heath. He also sold land to the town for a cemetery, which is the present Center one for \$20.

Benjamin had other children, all prominent citizens; Capt. Benjamin, who bought the place we know as Aunt Mary Maxwell place. Frazier, Sylvanus, Winslow and William were also his sons, and owned places here.

Thompson Maxwell, a brother to Col. Hugh and Lieut. Benjamin, owned the place which became the hotel in Heath. He and his wife Sibbel sold this in 1779 to Shearjashub Spooner, who sold it to Job Coleman in 1797.



Stephen Thompson came in 1784 from Milford and settled in the southeast part of the town, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Louis Lively but the house stood on the opposite side of the road. He served in the Revolution. His oldest son, Rufus,

was one of the early settlers out north. Another son, Luther, lived on the old homestead, and we think built the present house on the Lively place.

John Howland Thompson was a son of Luther and wrote and delivered the historical address for the Heath Centennial in 1885. His brother, E. Payson, married Susan Jane Burrington, the only daughter of John Burrington.



Thomas Harrington came in 1784 and bought 75 acres of Asaph White, which place is now known as the Crofoot place. The first house stood north of the present one. He was a son of Timothy, who was the beloved minister of Lancaster for so many years. Timothy B. Harrington, son of Thomas, later bought where Frank Burrington now owns, where John Burrington, grandfather of Frank, lived.

Brainard T., grandson of Thomas, graduated at Amherst in 1852, and married a granddaughter of Dea. Sullivan Taft. He was present at the celebration in 1885 and responded to the address of welcome. His sister, Jane, married Augustus Smith, son of Moses Smith, and they lived in the old red house on the corner and kept the tavern, selling it to move to North Brookfield, where two of their children are living now. A great-grandson and great-granddaughter are in town this year, Thomas H., and Harriet Harrington.

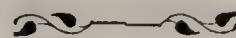


Col. David Snow came about 1800 and we understand built his house that year, which is just below the town hall where H. S. Tanner lives now. He was a builder, a housewright, and built a good number of residences around. He also built the present Union church in Heath in 1833, and the itemized bill is on file, including the site which he owned; he also built the Historical hall in 1835.

Col. Snow owned a great deal of real estate, seemed to own a large part of the center, owned some land in Dell. In 1822 he sold 35 acres to Harrison Holland, father of Josiah Gilbert Holland, which place is where Chandler Churchill lived, also where Fred Benson carried on his business. He sold the place, too, recently bought by Frank Carpenter to Amos Brooks in 1836, the property on which the town hall now stands to David Thayer in 1826. Col. David bought it of Thompson Smith in 1818.

At an old home day in 1902, William Snow, a son of David, gave some reminiscences, published in the "Gazette" which I will quote: "Mr. Snow related how his father, when the old church was raised, stood on his head upon the rafters. Mr. Snow told of his boyish experiences in attending singing school. The master suspected that he had little voice, and made him sing the scale by himself. He then said to him, "Boy, take your book and go home." Mr. Snow felt very uncomfortable at this, as previously he had always been addressed as "young man." Afterwards he tried singing in the attic Sunday morning but his father told him to stop sawing wood Sunday, so that his musical efforts were rather unavailing."

He also told about old times among the young people, courting days, and discussed like delightful themes. One of the young men, he said, was too bashful to ask the girls to go about with him, so that his mother and the mothers of the girls he wanted to take, had to arrange for such invitations. The secret was let out as to who this young man was by Mrs. F. E. Welch at a succeeding meeting. She asked if that was the time he had not the courage to ask her sister to attend a singing school with him, and Mr. Snow had to own up it was.



The first of the Kendrick family in town was John, who bought in West Heath, the farm now owned by George Bolton, this was in 1810. Oliver Kendrick, son of John, bought the

place where Wm. Fairbanks lived, now owned by Mrs. Ethel Schmidt, and added on the place north which he bought of Samuel Kinsman, both places were in the Lombard tract. Oliver was a mason by trade and did considerable work in his line all around here, and it is said his handiwork can be seen in the Mansion House in Greenfield. He married Anna, daughter of Solomon Gleason and they were both members of the Baptist church. They had 10 children. Sarah Augusta came here to live, as well as Ella Purrington, whose mother was Ann Kendrick. Ella married Clifford Hager and they live in Charlemont.

Oliver B., a son, lived here at the old place, and bought in 1866 the place known as the old Adamsville Tavern, a hostelry known miles around for its hospitality; he conducted it as a hotel for 10 years, later using it merely for a residence.

William Kendrick, another son of Oliver K., lived on the ox-bow road just about in the bend, the place owned by Mr. Hosmer. The old house used to stand east of the present brick one. He married Sarah J. Brooks, daughter of Amos Brooks, and here the children were born. Abbie married Henry Winslow and went to Nebraska to live. Mary married Reuben Page and they had one son, Albert, now living in Colrain, and Will, who married Martha Gleason earlier referred to.



The Stetson family are among the recent arrivals, having been here in town about 72 years! The Stetson kindred in America are all descendants of one Robert Stetson, called Cornet Robert, as he was "The Veteran Cornet of the Troopers." He came to America in 1634.

There were two Stetsons who came to Heath, Robert and Isaac. They were the sons of Thomas; he bought a farm in Colrain and established there a good home for his family. Robert married Sarah Barber and they had three children, John, George and Adelbert. John married Bertha Coates, and they

have two children, Florence, who married Rodolph Fournier and has eight children; Sarah, married Max Churchill and they have three children. George Stetson married Sarah Benson, and they have two sons; Herbert married Beulah Hager and they have four children, Kenneth, Douglas, Lois and Stewart; Harold married Marion Pomeroy and they have three children. Adelbert married Flora Thompson and they have four children living, Hazel, Julia and Merle, and Francis, who married Lena Poirier, and they have three children.

Isaac W. Stetson came to Heath, rented the Ashahel Hawks place in North Heath which contained 120 acres about the time of his marriage to Melissa Worden of West Dover, Vt., in 1863. This place was his home until his death which occurred two years ago, in his 96th year. This is the place which Isaac's son has just sold to Paul Smith.

The house on the place was built about 1805 by Reuben Porter. The grandson of Mr. Porter visited at the house in after years and showed Mr. Stetson where his grandfather made the first slash preparatory to clearing his land for a homestead. It was at the ravine west of the house and he explained the method used. He said they cut the trees each side of the ravine, so that all the trees from both sides would fall into it, and kept doing this, then fire was set to them, the fallen monarchs. This seems wasteful to this generation, but then, it was the quickest means of elimination which was so necessary for the herculean task before them.

Mr and Mrs. Stetson were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living. Effie married Arthur Baker of Farley and has two children as well as grandchildren; Frank married Ethel White; Justus married Alta Sumner, both families live in Greenfield; Henry married Cora Jeffords and they are living with their daughter, Vivian, who married Oscar Thompson and they have one son, Howard.



The ancestor of the Gleason clan in town was Thomas

Gleason, who came to these shores in 1640 or thereabouts. We noticed this fact in the early Gleasons, an Isaac Gleason married Hester Eggleston who was a niece of Roger Williams. In a later generation there was a Patience Gleason, who was the mother of Volentine Harris, who appears in the early Heath records. He was born in 1755. It was said he lived in the house that stood west of Joseph Thwing's, which is now in the pasture owned by Rancie Bolton.

There is an interesting account of one of the early sons, Lieut. Maynard (whose mother was a Martha Gleason) who was captured by the Indians when he was on duty near West Point. All of the party were tomahawked excepting Lieut. Maynard. They debated what to do with him and finally decided to burn him. All preparations were made, when Maynard as a last resort gave the Freemason's sign of distress—and it so happened that the chief was a Mason and ordered the execution postponed.

Solomon Gleason, the first of the family to come to Heath, was the youngest in his father's family and his brother Jonathan was appointed as guardian when he was but 11. Jonathan's daughter Elmira, married Elijah, son of Elijah and Sarah (Morse) Flagg. Patience, sister of the two above mentioned, married John Barber and was the ancestor of some of the present people—to be more exact—Patience was the great-great-grandmother of John and Adelbert Stetson, also of John Kendrick and Mrs. Henry Ballard, who both live in East Charlemont.

The Vernon Gleason, born in 1759, so prominent in early Baptist history here, was a cousin of Solomon Gleason, and was too a cousin of Volentine Harris.

Solomon came to Heath before 1788 as his oldest child, Sally, was born then; he married Eunice Wilson and after Solomon's death, she married Jonathan, her husband's brother! In her later years Mrs. Gleason is described by those who knew her as "a grand old lady—one never to be forgotten." Solomon

Gleason bought, too, what is now known as the Roberts place in 1789.

The third son of Solomon was Abijah, born in 1793 on the place that was situated east of George Newton's—the cellar hole is up there on the hill. But the old homestead of Abijah was where Rancie Bolton lives now. Abijah was a very progressive farmer for his time. He married Elizabeth Bevins in 1816 and for his second wife, Amanda Clark—"Aunt Mandy."

Abijah used to tell of one time when he was critically ill with typhoid fever, when all had despaired of his life, his sister Sally left her large family and came to care for him. The doctor had forbidden food as they used to do in fevers, but the first thing Sally did, was to send the boys out for some trout. She cooked these and made a broth from them, and he always declared she saved his life.

Mr. and Mrs. Gleason were the parents of 11 children; two of the daughters married Hannums. Martha Ann married Edward Warfield and their son, Herbert, married Mary Bassett, who have recently celebrated their golden wedding. They are now living in Charlemont. They have two children, Marjorie, now Mrs. Glaze, and Horace, who is married and lives on the home place in Charlemont.

The sixth child of Abijah was Edmond, born in 1826 and married Lucinda Sumner, daughter of Levi and Deborah. They first started housekeeping in the old house (still standing) where Oscar Thompson does now, but later bought the next place north.

Clarence Gleason, a son of Abijah, is living with a niece. He is a very interesting person to meet as he can remember so well the earlier days, and his memories were augmented by the stories of his mother who could also relate much of interest of her earlier days.

Edmond's other son, Fred, married Della Stetson and there are five children; Ray, who married Jennie Hamilton and they have six children, they are now living in Clarksburg; Belle, who

married Ray Dickinson, a family earlier recounted; Pearl and Frank. Frank married Edith Marshall and they have two sons, Earl and Frank Walter. Frank was at the church service Sunday and was the youngest person there, being but one month old! Grace married Oscar Landstrom and has three daughters, Ada, Pearl and Ruth. They live on the place formerly known as the town farm.

Abijah's brother William was very prominent in Heath affairs, and a Baptist. He was Captain of militia, and the training camp was located down the hill in Colrain. They were engaged in intensive training and at one time they staged a mock battle and a man was killed. This aroused much indignation, and many heated arguments were held. The guns used were only loaded with wads and powder, although it looked as though someone must have slipped in a ball. These wads, they tell me, were made of various things, paper, hemp, the fibers from flax and sometimes old bees nests and all agreed that those were best.

To make a test a gun was so loaded which was discharged and it was found to their dismay that these could shoot through a two inch plank.

Capt. Gleason cleared an immense tract of land, beginning from Sullivan Taft's—north, then went to North Heath where Adelbert Stetson formerly lived and cleared all that land around there. Then he returned to his own section, and married Lucy, daughter of Dea. Sullivan Taft from that nice old Colonial house, and went to live on the place he first cleared. His first house was a little old rambling affair, so small everyone wondered how his large family could find room in it.

Later when his family increased more, he built a new house which was considered the best by far, of any in town. The Captain used to be proud to show guests over the house, and each choice bit was exhibited with deep satisfaction. The first point of excellence was the wonderful old flat door-stone, found there on the place,—it was at least five feet wide by 10 or 12

long—we understand this is now down at the Hosmer place as a piazza floor. The underpinning of the house was flat stones stood up edgewise and then bricks laid, to keep out cold.

The best of lumber was used, and the finishing was very beautiful, some of it in black walnut. The pantry shelves a foot and a half wide were of bird's eye maple, and it was a pleasing sight to see this beautiful wood and the priceless old willow ware dishes upon it. The window sills were of nice wood and four or five inches thick. The newel post and the hand rail of the staircase in the hall was a thing of beauty and its equal was never seen in these parts.

Capt. Gleason brought his acres to a high degree of productivity. He kept 15 cows, two pairs of horses and two yokes of oxen and a great many young stock. They often made 100 pounds of butter a week and shipped it to Boston.

Capt. Gleason used to tell all about the silk worms being raised right near him, and he said quite an extensive business was carried on. Orville Brown, a brother-in-law of Capt. Gleason was the head of the silk industry.

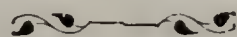
Capt. Gleason had 11 children. Four of his sons enlisted in the Civil war, Adoniram Judson, Thomas, Edward H., and Frank. Their daughter, Julia, married Fred Reed, and Lucy M., married Edward H. Gale. Mrs. Reed is living in California, and is 88 years old this month; Charles married Nellie Davis,—their daughter, Eva, married S. E. Davis, and is living in California.

William Sullivan Gleason was the oldest son of Capt. William. He was born in 1830 and married Melissa Sumner, sister of Mrs. Edmond Gleason and there were seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason's first home-making was at Jos. Thwing's place. They lived awhile at Number 9, but later settled in North Heath, where Oscar Lively now is. Their oldest son, William Everett, bought this place of his father, married Frances Swain and four children were born to them: Ellen married Ernest Kinsman; Florence married Fred Blanchard

and had three children and later married Wm. Willis and had one son, Clyde; Edwin S., married Florence Fleming, and has four children; Bertha married Everett Johnson and is living in Colrain and has several children; Wm. Gleason married later Maud Mantor and bought the house of his mother, at the center where he lived until his death in 1932.

Henry L. Gleason, a brother of Will's, married Minnie Chapin, who was married from the old Chapin place on Burnt Hill, later he married Maggie Haley and they had two sons, Earl who is married and lives in California, and Howard, who is married and has two children and lives in Florida; Henry's third wife was Susie Brown, who is a descendant of the Shippees, who also lived on the Hill.

Samuel Gleason, brother of Edmond and Wm. Sullivan was the next to the youngest in Abijah's family. He married Martha J., the daughter of David Temple. They lived awhile at Dr. Wolcott's or Wm. Landon's, also at the Crofoot place but his homestead was in the west part of Heath where Mr. Pike is now and where the four children were born, Clifford, the oldest, Carrie, Martha and Ella, who were all mentioned in the Temple line. Clifford Gleason was a very successful business man, and was engaged in the marble business at Shelburne Falls. He was a man who endeared himself to everyone and his death was widely lamented.



GOULDS. The first of the Gould family here was Eli, who was born in Amherst in 1766. Zaccheus Gould, the earliest in American life emigrated from England around 1638. Though a very young man when the fight occurred at the Concord Bridge and the battle of Bunker Hill, Eli Gould was filled with an intense love of liberty of a true patriot and at once enlisted in defence of his country. However as he was much too young to enter the ranks, he was assigned the position of caring for General Washington's horse. It was a beloved service and he

exercised much painstaking care to present the horse at any minute to the pleased owner, who often commended him for the faithful performance of his duty.

He married Bernice Johnson in 1790; they had eleven children, five girls and six boys. Not long after the close of the war Eli Gould left Amherst and came to Heath in 1777. He bought a large tract which included the greater part of the land in the east center, and extended north quite a distance. He built the original house where the Misses White owned on Plover Hill. They lived, too, on a place over Plover Hill, this adjoined Jonathan Taylor's. David Gould was born here.

They moved to New York but only stayed two years and upon his return to Heath settled on the rough and rugged rocks on Burnt Hill. This home was on the road that turns to the right near Burnt Hill schoolhouse. It was not far from the old Benson homestead, sometimes called the Howe place. Both of these houses are now gone, with very little left to mark the sites, but in the early days were filled to overflowing with the big healthy families of the Goulds and the Bensons. The 17 children of Squire Benson and the 12 of David Gould had a merry time of it together, though hardships were many. One of the later sons, Charles Gould, told once of one fall helping to dig and put into the cellar 800 bushels of potatoes!

The schoolhouse at this time was packed to the doors with the children of the families of the east and southeast part of Heath. We are told they sat around in a circle, in the first building, instead of the seats being arranged in rows.

Eli Gould was a shoemaker by trade and went around to all the different families in the vicinity to make the boots and shoes and also to do repair work on shoes. His periodical visits were looked forward to, as it was a means of learning the local news, which without newspapers was hard to get. He lived to be 82 and they were years of well organized industry. His wife also lived to be a very old lady.

Capt. David Gould was born in 1797. He was the third son

of Eli. With such a large family it was impossible to give the children much of a schooling so each of them worked by the day for the farmers in summer and went to the district school in winter. David saved up money from his work, invested it in real estate, and thereby acquired a large property. They toiled and prospered until they were the owners of 300 or 400 acres. They kept a large dairy, sometimes over a hundred sheep, together with large numbers of hogs that they fattened for pork, besides two spans of horses, several yokes of oxen and young stock. They made vast numbers of pounds of butter in the fall and and winter and big cheeses in the summer.

David Gould in the late fall would take his team and transport his butter, cheese, pork and beef to the Boston markets and return laden with provisions for himself and neighbors, medicines for the Doctor and other articles desired by the home people. He sold quantities of wool, but saved enough for family use. Some he exchanged for satinet to be made into clothing, some was taken to the carding mill and then carded into rolls to be spun into yarn; some for knitting stockings and some woven for the women folks.

Capt. Gould married in 1820 Sarah Greene, who was the daughter of Henry Green, who served in the Revolution seven years. Thus the children of David and Sarah Gould could say with pride that both of their grandfathers were heroes of the Revolutionary war. Twelve children were born to the Goulds. David was a large, well-proportioned man, and was over six feet tall and weighed nearly 200 pounds. He was possessed of a resolute will, had excellent health which gave him a strong constitution. His keen judgment was often called upon to settle difficulties. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gould were always kind and obliging to all their neighbors and in time of trouble none were more willing than they to do all in their power to give the needed comfort. None ever were turned from their doors empty, who came to them for relief.

They were both members of the Congregational church.

Mrs. Gould was converted and joined the church when Rev. Moses Miller was pastor. Mr. Gould was selectman for several terms, and also represented Heath in the legislature in 1852. He was at one time Captain of the old Floodwood Company, this is where he gained the title of captain. They stayed on the farm until 1853 when they bought the place at the Center now called the Maxwell house, and there they spent the sunset years of their life.

Their children: Caroline married Stephen Davenport, they had a large family but the only one who stayed in Heath was Harriett, who married Visenlio D. Thompson. They had five children; Lura married Charles Clark and has two sons; Jesse married Lottie Temple; Edmond married Kate Howard and has two daughters; Oscar married Vivian Stetson.

Henry Gould married three times, Martha Temple, Sabra Crosier and Melvina Alden, the mother of Hattie (Oakes), Rose (Benson), and Lilla (Hardy). The daughter of the second marriage was Emma, who married Wm. Fleming, and Edith, daughter of the third marriage, who married Wm. Holman and has several children and grand-children.

George Gould married Jane Merrifield, whose daughter was Rose, who married Sylvander Benson. Louisa, the ninth child, married Hugh Maxwell, our esteemed town clerk and treasurer and assessor for so many years. Mr. Maxwell represented his district in the State legislature in 1860. They had three children; Cora, who died in 1885, Ella, who married Frank Ward, have three children, Gladys, who married Dean Davis and has two sons, Madeleine, who married Henry Rickett and has two children; Hugh, who married Edith Hancock and they have two children.

Ann Gould married Amos Temple and they had two children; Bernice married Joseph Chapin and had two children, Edwin and Minnie, who married Henry Gleason.

These 12 children all lived to manhood and womanhood, all lived happily together, working in harmony and such was their

love for their parents and each other that they all settled within a comparatively short distance of the homestead.

When we think of the achievements of these early people who had so few of the advantages we enjoy today with free schools and other helps, we think what a great work they wrought with so little, for they raised a large number of intelligent, gifted children, who became the backbone of our country, many of them lawyers, ministers, physicians and teachers of renown who have gone all over the country and have been the mainspring of the communities wherever they settled.



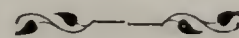
THE BENSONS. Squire Benson was born in 1785, he married Hannah Greene in 1810 and moved to Heath in March, 1815. They lived first with his brother, Jonathan, who had a place on Burnt Hill and came to Heath first. Then Squire bought the place next, so he was between David Gould and Jonathan Benson. He moved into this house in 1817 and they lived here for many years and brought up their family of 17, fourteen of whom lived to adult years.

On July 15, 1869 at a family gathering Squire Benson and his wife and all their children then, eight sons and four daughters, who for the first time all met! Squire was then 85 years old but possessed of health and vigor equal to most men of 60. His reasoning faculties were of the keenest and he was very familiar with the events that had taken place here for 70 years.

Squire Benson, the sixth child, was born in 1823. He married Elvira Buck, daughter of John, and they went to live in North Heath where they passed their married life. It was owned by Mrs. Benson's parents and in 1850 was regarded as a very old dwelling. Their daughter, Sarah, married George Stetson and lived on the place. They had two sons as stated earlier. Squire Benson, Jr., voted for president in 1844, voted for James K. Polk; he voted for 18 presidents; in 1916 he was unable to go to the polls.

They had four children, Fred, who married Audelle Vincent and later Mary Tyler. He had one daughter, Daisy, who married Ed. Landry and has two children; Eucla died many years ago; Sylvander married Rose Gould first and second Rose Alden; and Sarah.

Squire Benson was skilled in preparing flax and making it into rope as his father did before him. At the time of the 125th anniversary of the town, Mr. Benson was seen, "walking briskly, back and forth along the rope walk he had set up, to show how ye rope was made." He had on the usual leather apron with its huge pocket for tow. He used to gather the flax of the farmers and make it into different ropes. One was an 8-ft. piece for tying stock, also a 75-ft. one for bed-cord for which there was a good demand, as all bedsteads then were held together with a cord net on which corn husks or straw was laid. Mr. Benson was a genial soul and full of wit. He wanted it understood "Squire was my name and not a title." Once for the colic he was advised to try smoking. He did, but it made him so ill he went to bed and the whole thing so disgusted him, he threw the pipe into the hog-pen and never smoked again. He had good eyesight and rarely had to use glasses. He said "it is a little bit stylish to wear them, but I can see better without them." He died in 1918 nearly 95 years old.



The Hunt family were here before 1800. There were three brothers who came first, William, Peter and Sherebiah. Sherebiah bought where George Bolton now owns, but was so homesick here on the hills, he soon sold out and left town. The other two bought where Alexander Tetreault lives now, and where the Bailey-Rose Ranch is situated.

William Hunt, a later William, married Anna Henry and lived first where the Ranch is, but through the trickery of a relative lost this place and moved to Rowe, but returned and bought the Crofoot place where most of their children were

born. Eliza, a daughter, married Chas. Benson, son of the first Squire and lived where Mrs. Malone now owns,—her Faraway place. They had two children, Anna and Walter, who are both living in Granby.



THE GALES. There were two brothers, Luther and Daniel, who came here in the early days; Luther settled where Oscar Lively is now. He cleared most of the heavy timber and had a fine farm. He held many town offices. He married twice, first Sally Spooner, and second Nancy Spooner. There were eight children by the first marriage, and four by the second. The first were, Esther, Philip, Otis, Sarah, Lucretia, Luther, Daniel and Henrietta; the second were, Mary C., Elizabeth S., Nancy A., and George C.

Philip, the second son, after a few years of "peddling" goods around this section came to his father's place, bought the homestead and built the present house in 1858. He was a member of the legislature in 1860 and also held town offices. His son, Daniel J., stayed on the farm of his parents, taking care of them in their old age and thus acquired the homestead.

Daniel, a son of Luther, married Nancy Dodge in 1843 and came eventually to reside on the farm known as the Moses Smith farm which had been in that family for over 70 years. Daniel attained a position of prominence, serving as selectman, assessor, school committee and Justice of the Peace. He also represented his district in the legislature in 1869.

Daniel, brother of Luther, first settled where Arthur Crowningshield now owns.



THE BURRINGTON FAMILY. The first deed was in 1836—this was when John Burrington bought the John Canedy place in North Heath which was near the old Loveridge place on the road to Christian Hill by the forestry.

A later deed was in 1847 when John Burrington bought the place where his grandson, Frank, is living as earlier stated. He married Susan Canedy and they had three children; William, who married Elizabeth Ballard, daughter of Jonas and Angelina (Clapp) Ballard and they had three children; Mary, who married Orman Hicks; Frank, who married Anna Howes, they have two children; Frederick, who married Hannah Landstrom, and they have five children, Lawrence, Catherine, Jane and the twins, Paul and Irma, born this summer; Rachel married Ralph Sumner; Albert, the second son of John married Victoria Felton and they had four daughters, Alice, spoken of earlier, Mabel, who married Ernest Payne; they have one daughter, Alice, who married Philip Vincent, and has one son, Donald; Ethel, who married Robert Miller and died a few years ago, and Grace, who died this summer; and a daughter of John was Susan Jane, already written about.



At the close of the Revolution many new settlers came. "Most of them were young married men. The pioneer came the first summer provided with an axe, a brush-scythe, a shovel and a hoe. Selecting a place for his dwelling, the forest trees were soon levelled about it, a little cellar dug, and a log cabin built. A piece of ground was cleared up, the logs rolled in piles, the brush burned, a patch scratched over with the hoe and sown to rye, and another prepared to plant with corn and potatoes.

"Then the pioneer went back to the place he had come from, to build castles through the winter; and in the spring he came, driving a yoke of oxen with a cart containing his household goods, his wife with a baby in her arms riding a horse, and a cow tied to the cart following behind. Then came years of toil and hardship. The barn was to be built, the fences made, the orchard set out. Each year a new piece of land was cleared and sowed or planted, old stumps were dug out, walls

built, and the farm brought under better cultivation. Then came the building of a frame house with its heavy timbers and huge chimney containing bricks enough to have built an ordinary brick house.

"By this time the pioneer had other neighbors about him, and all came to the raising. The one essential thing about a raising was a liberal supply of New England rum, and the occasion was one, not only of neighborly kindness, but of great social enjoyment. There is this to be said of the liquor; it was a good genuine article, the people of that day not having learned to adulterate liquors in the way much villainous stuff of a later day is compounded.

"The houses of nearly all the first settlers were of logs, and generally contained two rooms. The house which Col. Asaph White sold to Col. Maxwell was of logs, but had a frame which was boarded upon the inside. This was a kind of extravagance for those days. The most expensive items in building were nails and glass. The nails were usually hammered out in a blacksmith's shop, and the glass was sometimes omitted entirely; an opening which could be closed in stormy weather doing duty as a window."

Col. Hugh Maxwell returned from the war of the Revolution in 1784 and almost before he had arrived home, he was sent to Boston to help in securing the incorporation of a new town, which he was able to get through the help of his old superior officer, Gen. William Heath, and the town was named in in loving memory of him.

The first warrant for the first town meeting of the new town was directed to Asahel Thayer, "one of the principal inhabitants of the new town of Heath which was incorporated Feb. 14, 1785." The first town meeting was held March 21, 1785, at the South Schoolhouse. All that was done was to appoint town officers: town clerk and treasurer, James White; Moderator, Hugh Maxwell; Selectmen and Assessors, Hugh Maxwell, Asaph White and John Brown; Warden, William Buck; Tyth-

ing Man, Benjamin White; Surveyers of Highways, Jonathan Thayer and Wm. Buck with Joseph Butler, Hogleaves, Parley Hunt and Luke White; Constable, Joseph Butler.

At the next town meeting the next week, it was voted to raise 30 pounds to defray the necessary charges of the town, also voted to raise 30 pounds for repairing highways. Voted to give four shillings a day for work done from the first of May to the first of August, and 3 shillings per day from then to the last of September and two shillings per day the rest of the year, and that a yoke of oxen shall have half the price of a man per day and that a plow and cart shall be one shilling per day for each. Voted to raise 15 pounds for schooling. In May at the fourth meeting, it was voted to raise 15 pounds for preaching, and before the meeting was adjourned they voted five pounds more.

By the end of the year they voted to build a school house for the north part of the town, and paid Charlemont for the south school-house which was already built when the town was incorporated, this so far as can be learned stood on the same site as the present one. The following committee was appointed, John Brown, Asaph White and Lieut. Benj. Maxwell "to make preparations for the schoolhouse." Fifty pounds was raised for this, and Asaph White, Asahel Thayer and Joseph Butler appointed to "choose a spot to set the schoolhouse on." There is no record to show where the schoolhouse stood, but it is generally understood it was where Sawyer Hall now stands; to verify this there is a deed from Benjamin Maxwell to Augustus Cowles in 1796, which reads thus, "Beginning at a stake and stone on the road west of the meeting house which is the south-east corner of the premises, north $8\frac{1}{2}$ rods to stake and stones, *near the schoolhouse*,—west 20 rods by the road," etc. Mr. Cowles lived on the Stockwell place, so-called, just south of the Community Hall.

Then too, when the committee appointed were looking around for a place to set the meeting house on, they chose a

spot, "about 15 rods east of the North School-house." The school-house must have been built sometime in 1786 for it was voted in town meeting in 1787, at the annual meeting to hold all town meetings in the North school-house until further notice.

Lieut. Benj. Maxwell was given \$50 for an acre of land on which to set the meeting-house which was "placed on the north line of Lieut. Maxwell's lot he now lives on." This building stood a little east of the present church building. It was moved in installments and it was voted to give Lieut. Eli Gould \$11 for stripping the foreside and putting it on again, Capt. Asaph White \$9 for the other side, David Baldwin \$18 for the roof, and Daniel Spooner \$24 for the two ends, and putting it on again, but with the proviso that if the committee shall say after the work is done that it is worth but \$20 he is to have no more. Col. Hugh Maxwell, Capt. Benj. White and Joseph Butler were appointed "to provide materials for moving the meeting-house and setting it up again and to inspect the business." Fifty pounds were voted to pay for moving it; they also voted to postpone one half of the highway work until another year because of moving the meeting-house.

Only three years after building the North school-house, there was an increase of settlers in the east part of the town, especially in the Burnt Hill section, which, by the way, was called Burnt Hill even in the earliest deeds—the earliest legend gives it Burnt Shirt Hill. The legend ran—that a man hung his wet shirt in front of the fireplace to dry, and went out in his far lot to chop; but the shirt was too near the heating apparatus—a spark flew onto the shirt, and away went the shirt, the house and—the legend began.

Money was appropriated to be used in this part of the town, "if they provide a place for schooling." The year after, the west wing of the town was allowed their proportion of the 25 pounds voted. In 1792 money was voted to build the east school-house on Burnt Hill, and we are reasonably certain it stood where the present building now does.

The church was organized April 15, 1785 and called "The Church of Christ in Heath," and it consisted of 35 members. Col. Hugh Maxwell was made standing moderator. The church had several preachers, but no settled one, and Dea. John Brown thought one who lived among the people would be able to accomplish more good. So he wrote a letter to the town in which he said, " I have considered the circumstances of the inhabitants of the town, and I find some to be under comfortable and some indigent circumstances, I have also considered the evil consequences of living without a minister, and I find them to be very great. I have been very desirous of settling a minister for a considerable time,—I have never urged the matter, neither do I mean to now, but if I can be instrumental of encouraging the matter I shall be glad, and for the above purpose I do present the town with a gift of 15 pounds if it may be disposed of in the manner as follows,—viz., all the cost of boarding the candidates together with the settlement and other necessary charges arising in consequence of settling a minister,—shall be made into a rate, and the selectmen or some other meet persons shall be appointed a committee to examine the circumstances of those persons in town that are not voters, and the above committee shall distribute the above 15 pounds among those that appear to them to be the most necessary, according to their discretion, and draw orders on me for the same, provided the town will allow me the privilege of boarding their candidates—(if I please) a sufficient term of time to amount to the aforementioned sum, at the common boarding price, and provided also that the town does settle a minister within 12 months from the date of this letter, or otherwise this offer shall be of no value."

Accordingly Rev. Joseph Strong was called in the spring of 1790. He was given 120 pounds settlement to be paid in cash or produce at following prices ; pork, six shillings per score ; beef, 15 shillings per hundred ; wheat, four shillings ; rye, three

shillings; corn, two shillings and six pence per bushel, and 60 pounds a year salary to be paid in like manner.

At town meeting 1794, 50 pounds were voted for keeping school, and 30 pounds for building the west school-house. Also each district was to appoint "a man to see that there shall be sufficient quantity of fire wood provided for the school, to be procured in good season, cut at a suitable length for the fireplace in which it is to be burned, and at three shillings and eight pence per cord."

Sometimes the logs for the fireplace were furnished by the parents of the scholars as a part of the pay for schooling, and an important part it was in the northern part of the colony, in the bitter cold winter weather, in the loosely built school-houses. Some schoolmasters, indignant at the carelessness of parents who failed to send the expected wood, banished the unfortunate child of the tardy parent to the coldest corner of the room.

The furnishings of the school-rooms were of the plainest, there were no black-boards, no maps, no globes. Faber's pencils were made as early as 1761, but lead pencils were not in common use even in city schools until the middle of the last century. In country schools copy-books were made of foolscap paper carefully sewed into book shape, and were ruled by hand. Paper was scarce and highly prized; it was a great burden even for ministers to get what paper they needed for their sermons. Slates were not used until the 19th century—the first ones were frameless and had a hole pierced for a string on which to hang a pencil.

In olden times but one kind of a pen was used, one cut from a goose-quill pen with the feathers left on the handle. The selection and manufacture of these were a matter of considerable care in the beginning, and of constant watchfulness and mending till the pen was worn out. One of the indispensable qualities of an early schoolmaster was that he was a good penmaker and pen mender. It often took the master and helper two hours to make the pens for the school.

Ink was not bought in liquid form, each family had to be an ink manufacturer. The favorite method of ink-making was through the dissolving of ink-powder. In remote districts feeble and pale home-made ink was made by steeping the bark of swamp maple in water, boiling it till thick, and diluting it with copperas.

A committee was appointed in 1794 to "see how they could get a schoolhouse built for the west school district."—the house was to be 24 feet by 18 and 9½ feet stud, and the committee was to let the building of it to such persons as should perform it faithfully and on terms the most advantageous to the town. The committee reported that "the west school shall be set on a knoll near the northeast corner of William Hunt's lot on the road leading to Ziba Chapin's" (where Frank Pike is now) but it didn't appear to have been built until 1800 or finished until 1801 when at the March meeting it was voted to choose a committee of 5 to settle upon the spot to set the west school and to superintend the building of it.

The singing schools were started in 1795 when the town voted nine pounds for that purpose; John Brown was commissioned to hire the singing master, and the selectmen were to "appoint the place or places for the school, and to agree to such rules and regulations as shall be proper and decent."

In 1795 there began discussions about the Center school-house. In April, a committee was appointed to "sell the Center Schoolhouse and build another or repair it where it now stands or move it and repair it on the ground it may be moved to, as they shall think will be best for the town. Augustus Cowles to be at the cost of moving it and to risk the damage which said house may suffer from moving."

There was in December of the next year, 1796, a large number of accounts allowed for labor, material, etc., on the Center school-house, which totaled at least 85 pounds, or about \$400; therefore it would appear that a new building was erected for it would not have taken that amount to merely move a

building. A few years later they voted to clap-board three sides and repair the chimney.

New settlers were coming to town all the time, so that in 1801 the following people, Silas Allen, Moses Eldred, David Streeter and Stephen Barker, who all lived near the Center Cemetery "shall draw their school money out of the treasury to be expended in that district if it is called for." The Center district was also to receive \$6 more than other districts and the rest of the money was to be equally divided between the south, east and west districts.

With still further expansion the sum of \$15 was voted for the north part of the town, and also \$10 was allowed again for Mr. Allen's district, so-called, with the privilege of winter schooling in the Center district.

In 1804 we note that there were six school districts for the school money was divided thus, South, East, and West were to receive \$55.25; Center, \$61.25; Mr. Allen's district, \$10; and North \$28.00. Then in March of the next year it was voted to build a schoolhouse for the north part of the town, and a committee appointed also to select a spot to set the building. The committee estimated the cost to build the house to be \$182.91 and Nathaniel Maynard undertook to build the house for \$174.00, which amount was raised at a town meeting. This was the Branch school-house but stood down on the road between Frank Gleason's and George Newton's.

A pound was built in 1792, 30 feet square. It was built of stone, the wall was $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at the base and two feet on top with a plate of timber eight inches square laid in stonework and "was to be set in the most convenient place west of the brook that runs on up the road west of the meeting-house." This place selected was near the parsonage, where Mr. Dixon is now living. It was used as a pound for a great many years. Mr. Clarence Gleason has told of playing on it when he was a boy.

There is a little book, the dates beginning from 1800,

probably made by Thomas Harrington, town clerk,—which gives the many different marks which were placed on their beasts, sheep, cows, etc. This simplified matters greatly when animals strayed and were placed in the pound. Some of them were,—*Thomas Harrington* for his sheep, two slits on the right ear, one on the upper part, and one on the lower, the middle piece remaining on the ear. *Roger Leavitt's*,—a half penny cut on the under side of the right ear,—*Peter Hunt's* was a three square hole through the left ear,—*Samuel Kinsman's* was a hole through the right ear,—*Hugh Maxwell's* was a swallow's tail on the right ear. *Jonathan White's* was a hole through the left ear! In the back of this book were the notations of the beasts found straying.

At this time, too, it was voted to give 17 cents for the head of each crow and six cents for the head of each blackbird that was brought to the selectmen.

The town felt the need now for another cemetery and the sum of \$20 was given to Lieut. Benjamin Maxwell, near Joseph Wilder's for a burying ground which was laid out in a square form. Mr. Maxwell was to have the improvement of the land. This was the center cemetery which is situated at the top of hill on the Colrain road near Mrs. Malone's Faraway. And while we are on the subject \$20 was raised in 1802 to buy a pall cloth and to trim the same, and Benj. Maxwell, Jr., was chosen to trim the cloth, and to keep it at his house.

Then it was that the difference began to seethe between the Pastor and the people, which kept up with varying degrees of animosity, until the relations between them were dissolved. They accused him of being overzealous over week-day matters, but such a large family as he had to support, must have taken plenty of money. His small salary must have had to be stretched far beyond its natural limits, so together with most of the ministers of his day, he eked out his living with secular concerns. But it was never proved he did so at the expense of his duty as a minister.

Soon the people voted to give the Rev. Moses Miller a call ; was to give him \$500 settlement and \$300 salary "to be paid one-half in one year from the first of March next and the other half in one year." "If he does not remain our minister ten years he shall reimburse \$50 per year for the time he shall fall short of ten years. Also state to him that he, if at any time wants to remove, he may do so by giving the town one year's notice, and likewise if the town wishes to have him desist from his ministerial labor on their giving him one year notice, his salary shall cease." Number of votes in favor 33, against, 16. But before he came they changed the salary to \$400 instead of \$300 "as long as he remains our minister."

The south part of the town now decided they needed a new school building—accordingly a committee was appointed in 1806 "to see if there can be any advantageous alterations in the school districts and if any to make the alterations and the expediency of building a school house for the south district, to fix the spot and draw a plan of the same." The next year the sum of \$200 was voted to build the house, which was a brick one and \$50 more was later raised for this—this was in 1807.

It was also voted in 1806 "that the center schoolhouse be moved to the center of the district." But it is most difficult to find out just what happens when the different committees are appointed, for it is rare that they make a report that is put onto the town records. So it is with these school records ; the committee appointed to see about whether to build a new schoolhouse for the Center, or to move it, etc., failed to record it, so that it isn't known whether it was moved or not, but it appears that it was rebuilt on the same site, a new building, to judge by the amount spent.

There is no record showing that the town appropriated money for building the north-center schoolhouse, so-called, and it looks as though the new building at the Center might have been moved north to conform to the vote taken in 1806—that it be moved to the center of the district.

The committee appointed in 1807 "set the bounds of the Center district, so far south as to include Lieut. Benj. Maxwell and Solomon Temple," the first where Mrs. Malone's summer home is, and the latter where Rev. Clarence Hicks' summer home is located; "north to the Branch, on the east the Center district meets the west bounds of the east district," which took in Sullivan Taft's where Col. Newland Smith now lives in summer—the Cook place, so-called, etc. And "the Center Schoolhouse to stand in the most convenient place near the southwest corner of the graveyard." But they must have reconsidered this, for it stood near the corner where the road branches off the Colrain road and leads to the Center, which would be the southeast corner of the graveyard then.

Not much is known concerning this building, excepting that it was painted red, and had two ash trees near it. I have learned of but one person who taught there, among the many, and that was Lucretia Kendrick who married Henry Temple. Two other items were that Herbert Warfield of Charlemont attended school there when he was five years old;—and Miss Anna Benson said, that when her mother went there to school, she said the boys, especially the real brave ones, dared to run over and throw stones at the hearse house, which stood on the southeast side of the cemetery!

There came so many new people to town who settled around the ox-bow road, that there began an agitation as to whether it was expedient to divide the new Center district, and a town meeting was called in the early part of 1807 concerning it. But it was passed over at the time, but later it was decided to "set off the north east part of the center district and the north part of the east district into a separate district" and a year or two later the families of Parley Hunt, Wm. Fisk and Josiah Newton were set off from the east district and added to the north-east school. Parley Hunt lived where Mrs. Ethel Schmidt now owns, Wm. Fisk at Oliver Tanner's, and Josiah lived east of Oliver Tanner's between there and the Roberts' place.

Then in 1810 the church came under consideration again. "We are of the opinion that it is highly necessary to repair the outside of the house and that it is expedient to make the following alterations, viz: to cut up the fore seats and improve the ground for pews, take away the stairs and improve that ground for pews, also to take the ground used for passage-ways at each end, to build a porch to communicate with the gallery, and to reserve for the use of the town two pews in front, one at the northwest and one at the northeast corner, and one where the west stairs are." Also they voted that the pew in the west gallery "be no longer considered as given to the blacks."

The school-houses were appraised in 1810 which appraisal was as follows—

"that it is our united opinion that the schoolhouse in the east district is worth \$30, in the west \$55, in the north, \$98, the one at the Center, \$70, and the one in the south, \$155."

With the increase of scholars, more money was appropriated. In 1815 \$400 was voted for schools, and David Streeter, Samuel Higgins, David and Joseph Kinsman and Job Warfield were set off from the Center to the east district, and it was voted then "to divide the east district into two districts, with the proviso that they shall have no claim upon the town for assistance in building their new house."

In 1823 a committee decided that the school districts would be numbered thus: South School shall be No. 1; West, No. 2; South Center, No. 3; North east, No. 4; South east, No. 5; North center, No. 6; West middle (Branch) No. 7; North School, No. 8; North west, No. 9."

There is no record telling when the North school-house was built, or the No. 9 one. Each of them may have been built by the people in each district as was the north-east one by Col. Newland Smith's. In 1858 the school committee decided that the south and north-east school districts should combine. And the North center and South center united in 1866 and a new school-house was built in 1867 which is the present center

school-house. Miss Anna Benson has attended school in both buildings.

The Branch district in 1873 selected a new spot for their new school-house, and they chose land belonging to Edmond Gleason, father of Clarence Gleason, which is the present Branch school-house. The present school building in the south was erected in 1877, the present one near Newland Smith's in 1883.



BAPTIST SOCIETY

The Baptist society of Heath was organized Sept. 9, 1801. In 1800 there were 29 names recorded in the book, and then follow 58 more names—evidently signed by themselves which made 87 names in all. The first names were Elder Stephen Barker, who did much to form the society, and three of his sons, Vernon and Aaron Gleason, Capt. Wm. Gleason, Solomon, Richard and David Temple, Thompson Smith, William Fox, several members of the Maxwell family, Joshua Warfield, Asa Marsh, Jr., Arad Hall, Jesse Gale, Nelson Churchill, Hezekiah Coates and others.

At first they met around in the homes of the members. Sullivan Taft was a prominent member and they often met at his home, and he was a deacon for many years. Hezekiah Coates was a deacon for 30 years—he was the man who proposed to a lady on the way home from his wife's funeral—and from that episode arose the old classic—"Thus a long and lonesome life, Lived Deacon Coates without a wife, Full 18 days without was he, And by the help of Elder Fiske, Deacon Coates must take his risk."

The meeting-house was built about 1825 and stood on what is now Oliver Tanner's land. In 1839 they voted to move the church to the center of the town. Oliver Kendrick, Hezekiah Coates and Benj. Maxwell were the committee appointed. The committee reported that they had the deed to a piece of land of Dr. Emerson "for the purpose of settling a meeting-

house on." So the church was taken down and moved—the depression may still be seen where the walls stood, which is on land now owned by Mrs. Charles Lamson.

Later names appearing on the church roll were Wm. M. Maxwell, Charles Hamilton, Joseph Chapin, Henry Fairbanks, Lovel and Murray Cook, Wm. Burrington, Stephen Davenport and others. In 1884 it was voted to sell all property of the Baptists, and Hugh Maxwell bought the structure and it was moved across the road, and is now the barn on the place.

The Baptist Society was one of the strongest churches of the region. It reached its largest membership in 1830 when 120 names were recorded. A good many baptisms were held in the brook near the turn to Peter Royer's on the north side of the road.



INDUSTRIES

A resume of the industries in town shows in 1826—one blacksmith shop, two tanneries, five sawmills, one store, two gristmills, one carding machine, eight shops, making 20 industries in all; in 1831 there were 30—which were about the same as in 1826 with the addition of five cider mills; in that year, too, there were 165 houses in town, and sheep raising seemed to advance for there were 1750 sheep. In 1835, one hundred years ago, there was one blacksmith shop, two tanneries, four sawmills, two stores, one grist mill, one carding machine and one clothier's shop and four other shops with 143 homes and sheep raising still advanced—with 2313 sheep.

There was a chair shop once which stood three stories high and was lined with brick. There are several people in town who tell of their grandfathers working there. There are still some chairs in town that were made there—the best of which are owned by Miss Pearl Gleason—these are made of curly maple.

A big tannery stood across the road from the chair shop—it was about where the Hitchcock mill stands, now Wildred Poulin's. Joel Rugg had a tannery, too, which was on the Branch near Fairbanks' Mills; another stood in the Center, south of the watering trough, down in the lot now owned by George Peon.

There was also a bolting mill at Dell, the only one for miles around; Col. Asaph White started a woolen mill here, and later agricultural implements were made here. Coffins were made in the Branch district and made to order; they were strongly made with wood handles, sometimes painted—oftener not. They were often ordered years before they were needed and were used for storage room. Lemuel Harris, who lived where Geo. Brown did, now Francis Gallipo's, made caskets and used brass nails, making them quite fancy. He made these eight inches wide at the foot, and wider at the shoulders, then tapered again at the head—the boards were sawed in, so the other boards could be set in. There were several other carpenters who were coffin makers—they charged \$1, \$2 or \$3, never more. Lemuel Harris also got out gravestones, and firestones for boiling sap—he got the stones near Mrs. Newton's farm also on the old Gleason place. Instead of using dynamite he used to throw water onto them after heating them to break them.

Wooden ware bowls of all sizes were made at Tom White's shop which was on the brook just below Rev. Clarence Hick's dwelling. It was said he made his bowls, then packed them on his cow with some meal and the traveled all about making sales, and having mush and milk en route, saving board.

In 1843 there were 12 sawmills, run by Elijah Allen and Elijah, Jr., Calvin Coates, Nathaniel Carroll, John Davenport, Elijah and Joshua Flagg, Lemuel Harris, Reuben Rugg, Wm. Saunders, John Temple, 2nd, and David Temple, Job Warfield and Lysander Ward; three tanneries, run by Elijah Allen, Rufus and Samuel Barber, Joel Rugg; two blacksmith shops run by Amos Brooks and two by Wm. Burrington; one chair factory,

by Lysander Ward, one shingle mill, by David Snow; two stores, Edward Tucker and Lysander Ward, as tenant for S. Reed; grist mill, by Ephraim Hastings; one shop, Cassius Harrington; clothier's works, by Upton; there were 155 houses assessed that year and 171 polls.

Nathaniel Carroll used to make nails in his shop in Dell. He made them from rods of iron $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square and could make enough for a house in a few minutes. One day as he was making some, one of the nubs dropped and a hen grabbed it, red hot, and it came out directly—out of her throat.

David Fox, who lived where the Corniers do now, used to make axe-helves and shingles. He would buy straight ash trees, usually cut them himself, split the shingles out, and shaved them carefully over and over again. What a stupendous task! When shingle shops began to spring up, Mr. Fox used to take the shingles there to be smoothed by machine.

There were two rake shops, one was east of George Newton's on the Branch, the other, better known, stood on the brook between Col. Newland Smith's and Oliver Tanner's; Arad Hall was the owner and Cassius Harrington used to turn out rake teeth for Hall in his little shop by the brook, where the Ryans live now. One time he was sitting in the big spout resting from his labors, when some of the boys in the neighborhood raised the wheel, and out shot Mr. Harrington! He used to fix clocks and was an expert at it, and went about all over town and would stay over night wherever he chanced to be. He used to shake very badly and sometimes after he had a clock all to pieces, a shaking fit would occur and the little wheels and screws would fly in all directions. But his patience was inexhaustible, and as sure as his clocks were certain to run, he would carefully assemble the bits together and assort them, and all would go well, unless the spell came on again.

The old Red House that stood where Sawyer Hall now does, was not exactly an industry, but there was quite a lot of business carried on there. It was a large two-story building and like

many of the old houses, had a room on each side of the central hall. The room on the west side was the salesroom or store where goods of all kinds were sold or exchanged in barter. The room on the east was the bar-room, a spacious room where much liquor was sold. The people of that day drank intoxicants, pastors and people alike, yet you seldom heard of them being drunk. The liquor then was much superior to some that is sold now.

They used to tell of an ox-team starting from Christian Hill, when the word came that a new consignment was in, and breaking their roads as they went over the hills, down past where the Franklin Forestry now is, and on—down our Ledges and ending at the Red House for——liquid fire!

The upper story of the house was a long spacious hall where dances were held. In later years the room was furnished with desks and seats and became a valuable education agency. John Haskins, Jr., was postmaster in 1833, and the office was located at this house. It was last a residence.

Thompson Smith, an early settler, was born in 1784 and married Charlotte Fox and were the proprietors of the Red House. Later they moved out north and then moved onto Florida Mountain. They had 16 children, one of whom was Joseph Emerson S., one of the many children who were named for the early physician, Dr. Joseph Emerson. Joseph Smith married Elizabeth Carley and they had 12 children. The fifth child was Charles, who married Emma Clark and had two children; Mary married Arthur Fairbanks; Roy married Delia Bowers and they have five children; Martha married Alfred Hillman; Herbert married Loretta Roper this year; Mildred married Wesley, son of Fred Burrington; Ernest and Leola; the eighth child of Joseph was Omer, who was born in 1849; he married Katie Carley and later Delia Day; he has two sons, Carl, who married Nina Stockwell, they have two children; Robert married Ruth Cromack and Margaret married Dean Jones; Paul, brother of Carl, married Edith Gilbert and they have several children.

Thompson Smith was a grandson of the famous Hezekiah Smith of Colrain of Revolutionary fame. Col. Newland Smith was a great-great-grandson of Hezekiah.

Another tavern or hotel was the one in the south part of Heath, which was owned by Job Colman, earlier by the Spooner family. This stood by the old elms, the old landmarks which could be seen for many miles around. The view from this site is probably the most beautiful of any in town, commanding as it does an interrupted vista from Greylock in the west, Haystack to the north, and all the territory between.



The Rev. Moses Miller, the second pastor, "was a man of good abilities, sound judgment and a faithful and devoted pastor. He took a deep interest in education, and was a teacher as well as pastor. Many young men came to study with him, some preparing for college and others for the ministry." A large percentage of the people were represented in the church services which was due in a large measure to the mountain shepherd, Rev. Moses Miller, "the beloved pastor, who with untiring efforts, with his earnest, persistent, energetic labors aimed to educate and instruct his loved people, most carefully studying their needs and necessities, and preparing his mental, moral and religious forces to meet their needs."

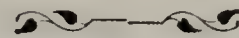
A distinguished religious man of North Adams said of several people who moved there from Heath, that they were renowned for their intelligence and extensive Bible knowledge. Prof. Tatlock of Williams College, said he never went before an audience to preach where he expected to be so sharply criticized as at Heath, for the people were so thoroughly instructed in the Scriptures. He said it would not do for him to make any mistake there—if he did he would be called to account before he got out of the church.

The influence which went out from that early church was very great. There were so many revivals of pure religion adding many who became pillars in the church of God.

Mr. Miller "was not a sensational preacher, but sought to enlarge the understanding, enlighten the conscience, and educate the judgment. In person he was tall, stately and majestic, with a calm, serene and placid countenance. To many of us his very presence seemed like a benediction. His wife was a model of excellence, purity and refinement."

Mrs. Welch wrote, "I remember how much I was impressed with Father Miller's dignity and always compared him with Washington. I felt greatly honored when he spoke to me. It was a great occasion when the minister visited the little red school-house on the hill."

Several sons and grandsons received college educations and all became men of prominence in the world. Hart Leavitt, Aaron Dickinson, Rev. W. A. Nichols and Rev. Lemuel Leonard married daughters of Mr. Miller. Rev. Cornelius Dickinson, who settled in Marietta, Ohio, and Rev. Samuel F. Dickinson were both grandsons of Mr. Miller. Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., of New York City, who delivered the address Sunday evening, the first day of the 150th anniversary of the town, is a great-grandson.



THE METHODIST CHURCH. This church was organized in April, 1859, but had no meeting house in which to worship. In 1872 it was decided to build one. Several meetings were held to raise funds and at one of them a unanimous choice was made of the corner lot which was owned by Rev. Ephraim Scott as the site of the edifice, Mr. Scott generously giving the land. John Burrington was chosen treasurer, and Horace McGee, Ira Nichols and H. D. Gould, building committee. They secured \$1200, most of which was raised in town. In four years these alert and determined people had succeeded in wiping out the debt of \$2400 from the church.

The building that was erected was one of the prettiest structures for miles around with all curved lines, including the seats which were arranged in a semi-circle, making it an easy

matter to see and hear the preacher from all directions. The parsonage was the house now occupied by Max Churchill. In 1884 the church was appraised, after repairs were made, at \$3500 and the parsonage at \$500. Ministers who have preached were Rev. G. R. Bent, Rev. Moses Spencer, Rev. C. E. Seaver, Rev. Lorenzo White, Rev. Geo. E. Hill, Rev. Wm. Ferguson, Rev. Jason Hatch, Emanuel C. Charlton and Rev. Mr. Nicklin and others. In 1892 when the three churches, Baptist, Congregational and Methodist decided to unite in one church body, the Methodist people offered their building but it was decided to occupy the Congregational church instead.



A Unitarian church was formed in 1825 and supplied at different times by Rev. Messrs. Winthrop Bailey, Dan Huntington, Henry Coleman, Joseph Field and Rev. Dr. Samuel Willard. There were a few Universalists, too, in town.



WAR RECORDS. During the French and Indian wars, as well as in the Revolution, in the Shay's Rebellion and in the war of 1812, our gallant, brave soldiers brought much credit and honor to themselves and Heath. In the war of 1812, Col. David Snow served as Captain, and others that served were Lieut. Eli Gould, Abijah Gleason, Solomon, Benjamin and John Temple, Amos Brooks and Clement Porter.

In 1827 the Heath Rifle Company was formed with Col. Roger Leavitt as its first captain. This company was made up of the best of our young manhood. They wore handsome uniforms, were carefully drilled and "no where were there to be found troops of more martial and soldierly bearing than the Heath Rifle Company." Col. Leavitt was afterwards Colonel of the Fourth Regiment. In Oct., 1834, in an order for review, Col Leavitt addressed his regiment thus: "At the approaching

review you will be the representatives of the ancient Fifth Regiment, let then, the completeness of your arms, equipments and uniforms, the soldier-like appearance of your persons and your strict attention to orders, evince to the reviewing officer and the world that you are worthy sons of those worthy sires who constituted that regiment in the days of its glory, and that in your hands, in the hands of free republican citizens, the cause of liberty is far more safe, than under the protection of mercenary armies."

In the Civil war Heath furnished 68 men, more than its quota. Among them were many whose ancestors had fought through the Revolution. They all belonged to the 52nd Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. Capt. H. S. Greenleaf of Shelburne Falls was chosen Colonel and Rev. John Farwell Moors, the beloved pastor of Greenfield, was chosen Chaplain; he was the uncle of John F. Moors of Boston and Heath.

Aaron Trask and Samuel Spurr Gould, who lived where Wm. Kott recently did, belonged to Company E. But more belonged to Co. B. In this were Wm. H. Temple, Chas. Hamilton, who was a Corporal; he was the father of Myron and Newton Hamilton. Edward H. Gleason, son of Capt. Wm. Gleason, who died at Baton Rouge, Geo. C. Coates, brother of Chas. Coates and Patrick Conley were also Co. B men. Conley lived at Edward Warfield's.

Henry Temple and Edwin Sumner of Co. B, were among the number who returned to Greenfield, and Henry Temple rushed to Heath to inform the folks of Edwin Sumner that he was critically ill. Sumner was a brother of Mrs. Edmond Gleason, who lived just below the town hall. Mr. Gleason borrowed a carriage of Hart Brown, the only one in town, and drove to Greenfield and brought the war-worn, ill soldier home, where he died soon after his arrival at the home of his sister, happy that he could die in his beloved town.

V. D. Thompson was a member of Co. B., although he enlisted at Colrain. He could tell many stories of the war and

especially graphic was his telling of the march to Pt. Hudson and back without fighting—he was as indignant as were his mates at what seemed like weary, back-breaking march for nothing. He told of their using cotton bales and hogsheads filled with cotton for breastworks, behind which they fought, of our men throwing hardtack over to the rebel line for fun, and of their throwing back cartridges to which burning saltpetre paper was attached, with the probable intention of setting the cotton on fire. One day this did happen, so our men threw some bomb shells as a return compliment!

“Uncle Abe” Tanner was also in this company. He was born in England in 1815 or '16 and was among the oldest of the men who enlisted in the regiment. But though he was 46 when he enlisted, he was a strong rugged type and able to hold his own in the hardships of war. He was with the regiment 11 months. One time when Capt. Nelson was urging him to get up and march, though Uncle Abe could scarcely rise, and threatened to shoot him if he didn't obey, Uncle Abe replied, “Shoot away, I'll bide where I be.”

There were at least seven men who enlisted in the 10th Mass. Regiment; two of Capt. Gleason's sons, T. Spencer, and Chas. F., the first named was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. Others were Thos. Harrington, Chas. and Richard Powers, Chas. Robbins and Serg. Lemuel M. Bolton. He was later transferred to the 37th Regiment. Gen. Wm. Schouler said of him, “In the short space of four months, he had risen from a private to a sergeant. He was one of the most perfect soldiers the regiment could boast and always courteous as a gentleman and was lion-hearted in battle.” He fought unhurt through nearly four years of the battles of the army of the Potomac, having been in 28 battles, but he fell in the very last engagement of the war, at Saylor's Creek, Va. His brother, Wm. H. Bolton, was in the 22nd Mass. Regiment, and also a member of Co. G., First Veteran Reserve Corps.

Algernon Mandell and Almon Hawkes were in the 36th,

too. There were four men of Heath in the 2nd Battery of light artillery, Samuel K. Gleason, Arthur Hall, son of Arad Hall, Spencer Elmer and Fred Burton. John L. Harris enlisted in the first Mass. Cavalry; he was brother to our celebrated artist, Philip Harris; they lived where Francis Gallipo does now. Henry Barber was in the heavy artillery. He was a son of Samuel Barber, who kept store where Geo. Peon lives now. Lysander Estee and Martin A. Brown enlisted in the 34th regiment. Henry Kinsman was in the Ohio Volunteers as stated before.

Aaron Cady was in the 8th Vt. Reg. He died on the boat near New Orleans. He was a brother of Faxon Cady, uncle to Charles Cady.

There were also a number of men who had moved away who served well in the Civil war; Amos Temple, Orsamus Maxwell, George and David Maxwell, Geo. Scott, Amos Merrill, Henry, Joshua and Edward Leavitt and others.

There are many extracts from the letters and diaries of the soldiers that gave vivid pictures of the life of the 52nd. Chaplain Moors helped a great deal in alleviating the hardships of the men. The rations were hard bread twice a day, an allowance of four crackers to a meal, "the tea and coffee were well flavored with salt water and grease." The close packing of the soldiers on the ships—like sardines, together with the bad air and odors, caused so much misery that it was said it was a wonder that any of the 1200 that embarked, survived. Capt. Stowell said, "The army is just the place to give a man an appetite and make him rugged—if he is only tough enough to endure."

Another: "It makes me mad to be put under such restrictions in regard to rebel property. The powers that be, would allow us to starve rather than touch anything that belongs to the cussed rebels. We can do nothing towards stopping the rebellion so long as we are so careful of the rebels. They destroy our lives and property at sight, while we have to dally along and try to do nothing to aggravate them."

"Capt. Long has admitted me very cordially to his mess. On entering the house occupied by him, you are amazed at the costly and elegant furniture, the bedposts are of solid mahogany at least 10 inches in diameter. The owner fled at the approach of the Yanks and took away what he could but could not carry off costly bedsteads, sideboards, etc., so we can now use them—as if we owned them."

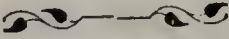
From Moors: "The news from Vicksburg is very disheartening—just heard Gleason (Edward Hosmer) is dead—and only 18 years old. Had a bang-up dinner, as the saying is here, bought two pounds of butter, strong enough to draw a load of wood up my driveway on High Street. We buried Gleason just at sunset."

Capt. Hosmer: "a great character in camp is Niles, he ought hardly to have passed the medical test, but he furnishes us with fun which helps to keep up the spirits of the regiment. He has wit—seeing some officers looking at the big hole in a hollow tree, he came up and peered with his queer, whiskered face into the hole. 'That is a big hole,' said one of the officers. 'Yes,' said Niles, 'next time the long roll is sounded, if it isn't full of officers, I will come here and hide'."


Chaplain Moors: "A boat has arrived with a regiment of 1100 negro soldiers—a splendid regiment, worth I believe any two regiments on the ground." Later, "I told you the other day of a splendid negro regiment—these have all been dismissed and their places filled with white men. This is out of deference to the prejudices of the N. Y. officers. The effect will be to cripple this regiment."

Hosmer: "the Colonel comes riding back from the General and says—'Gen. Grover says the 52nd is the best nine months regiment in the service'." Yes, the 52nd all through, never lacked in valor and they bore their part well, and took their share of the labors and hazards of the fortunes of war, and the "army of the Gulf can have the sweet consciousness that no portion of the army of the Union has been more active and untiring than this."

The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by Heath on account of the war, exclusive of State aid was \$5625. The amount appropriated and expended by Heath for state aid of the families of the soldiers, was \$2114.76. Besides the above a large amount of money was contributed by patriotic citizens of the town to encourage recruiting. We owe a debt we can never repay these soldiers, and they all, in whatever capacity they served, did their part; and who can say that those who "held the fort" at home did less than those on the battlefields.



In the war with Spain, Fred H. Peon of Heath, brother of George E. Peon, served for 18 months. He was a member of Company I of the Ninth Infantry. He died on the passage back for a furlough of a rheumatic fever which he had contracted in service, homesick for the hills of Heath which he was not to see again. Others from Heath who served in the Spanish war were Alonzo Caswell, Michael Smith and Walter Tole.



WORLD WAR. In the World war five men from Heath were enlisted. Andrew Royer enlisted April 1, 1917 and was discharged July 11, 1919. He was with the Canadian 87th Grenadier Guards (Montreal) and was decorated with the King's Bravery Medal. Louis Lively enlisted May 27, 1918, went to Camp Upton, New York, was transferred in July to Camp Joseph E. Johnson, Jacksonville, and was discharged March 1, 1919. George Newton went to Camp Devens July 23, 1918, was transferred to Camp Upton Dec. 4, and was discharged Jan. 13, 1919. George Williams enlisted Nov. 6, 1917, spent 30 days in Camp Devens, was then transferred to Camp Greene, North Carolina, and was discharged March 20, 1919. Henry Lively, who was at that time a resident of Heath, was also in service abroad. He enlisted October 6, 1917, went to Camp Devens, was transferred to Camp Gordon and then to Camp Merritt. Left for France March 23, 1918. Served in France for a year, was discharged April 14, 1919.

OTHER HEATH FAMILIES. There were many other people whose names are not so familiar to our ears, who arrived quite early. In fact there were families living at the northernmost bounds of Charlemont nearly as soon as they settled on the river. This north line began on the east, a little north-west of Henry Dwight's house, and runs west in nearly a straight line; it was a little north of the cemetery and runs on until it meets the west line of Rowe. The first lot or farm was the Kinsman one, although there are two deeds recorded for this, before his in 1795, next west was Jonathan Thayer's. This was before 1773, for in that year Jonathan sold to Jonah Thayer. Next was lot No. 8 which was subdivided into two lots, the first one where the Baptist church stood, Talcotts, later Selah Severance; the west one, Silas Allen, later Wm. Fiske, etc.; next lot west, Samuel Taylor, before 1779; next Thomas Harrington; next Azariah Dickinson before 1779, later sold to Jonathan Nims; next west, Eph. White to Willis Wilder. Wilder sold to Asa Marsh. There were two houses here that stood side by side, one occupied by Asa and the other by Asa, his son. This cellar hole is west of the cemetery quite near the road, Joseph Strong, our first minister was next, Daniel Thompson, then Thomas Walker, which takes us down to the foot of Long Hill, and the rest of the land was the two Hunts, to the Rowe line.

Thomas Walker sold some to David Walker, and their houses stood one at the foot of the hill where you can see this cellar hole on the south of the road, and the other up the hill near where the Wilbur camp is. These Walkers also owned the mill here on the brook.



THE DAVENPORTS. John Davenport was the first of the family to come here. He came from Colrain and married Hannah Hall, probably a daughter of Arad Hall of Rowe. They settled in No. 9 and cleared the land and built a log cabin which

stood some distance from the present house. This is where Mederic Lively lives now. He came sometime before 1825 for his oldest child, John Bradford, was born in Heath, as well as the rest of his children. He also built a saw-mill and sawed out much of the timber on the place which found a ready sale. They had six children. Maria married Reuben Stacy, the mother of William Stacy, who lived here with his family once; Emily married George Wells. She was the lady who made such beautiful rugs and sold them down on the Trail. J. Bradford kept a hotel in Shelburne Falls, and while there became interested in the farm in East Heath, which he bought. There had been plans made to make the house into a hotel which would cater to horsemen—and the big mowing east of the house used as a half-mile track, but Mr. Davenport's partner died suddenly and all the plans fell through; his daughter, Mrs. Cora Howes, is living in Shelburne Falls.

Jonathan G. Davenport, son of John, was born in 1840. He married Mary Warner and eventually settled in Rowe. They had seven children. His daughter Florence, married George Bolton, son of Wm. H. Bolton, and they live in the west part of Heath and have two daughters, Bernice and Mildred; another daughter, Bertha, is living in Charlemont, the wife of Ed. Vincent, Mary or May married Dennis Carpenter and is living in Charlemont, two sons, Louis and Frank, are living in Rowe, another, Jonathan, in Shelburne Falls.



TAFTS. Sullivan Taft, the first of the family here was born in 1781 and married Sarah Flagg, daughter of Phinehas Flagg, a Revolutionary soldier, in Worcester and brought his wife to Heath on a pillion. He built the house now owned by Col. Newland Smith which is said to have been the first house in Heath to be raised without the aid of rum. It was built in 1812 and was very well constructed, with a good many fire-places; two of the rooms at least, were stenciled, one of them

in an all over pattern, by the hand of Mrs. Taft, in terra cotta and blue, the "parlor" downstairs had a pattern running around the mantle, an urn with flowers and vines growing out of it. Mr. Taft was quite prominent in the early days here and was a representative in the General Court in 1826-7. He was one of the most influential members of the Baptist church. One of the daughters, Lucy E., married Capt. Wm. Gleason; another, Sarah M., married Orville S. Brown; a third married Lemuel M. Bolton of New York City. This was Mary F. One of their sons, William, married Sarah J. Chase, a widow with two daughters. One of them was Clara, who married Irving Joy. Their daughter, Blanche, married Fred Coates and they have two children, Edith and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bolton had 11 children, the oldest was George, referred to above; William married Maud Mitchell and they have one daughter, Florence; Mary married Arthur Rice of Hawley and they have several children, Louise, Gratia, Clara, Daisy, Marion and Earl; Olive married Will Cook and they have one daughter, Louisa; Viola, Olive and her daughter are living at the home place with another son, Ransom; John, the youngest son, is living in Michigan.



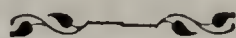
CANEDY FAMILY. Soon after the Revolution, two Canedy brothers, (how many times in the early annals do two or three brothers start out from their home in the towns, in order to settle in a new home in the wilderness together) John and Thomas settled on farms on the North River in Colrain and Halifax, Vt. Thomas and his son, Thomas, moved to Readsboro, Vt., and engaged in road building and lumbering. Thomas, Jr., married Lucy Crozier. One of their daughters, Louisa Canedy, married Joel Canedy (who was a grandson of the first John) in 1845. She died in 1918, aged 92 years, and her husband died in 1917 just before his 94th birthday. Their daughter, Lucy, married James Stockwell in 1884 and they had two

children; Nina married Carl Smith, son of Omer, and Ray married Grace Potter. They have two children, Alice who married Russell Hosmer, and has one daughter, Anne; and Harold.

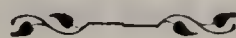
John Canedy, Jr., married Susan Stowe and they had several children. They lived in the north-east corner of Heath, the cellar hole is just east of the old Loveridge place and about opposite the Marcy place. At John's death, Jonathan Totman guardian of the minor children of John's, Roxanee, Lucy, Joel, Levi, Lincoln and Dennis, sold this place to John Burrington. Joel was bound out to Mr. Burrington who married an older sister of his, until he was 21 when he came into his share of the large property of his father's. Joel and Louisa had four children, Francis J. who became the successful physician and surgeon of Shelburne Falls, his son also was a physician of Greenfield; and there were two daughters, Grace and Ruth. Winfield lived where Myron Hamilton does now. His widow is living in Shelburne Falls; Lucy, referred to above, and George, who married Mattie Maxwell daughter of Seth Maxwell and who was a nephew of Mrs. Charles Barber. Mrs. George Canedy is living at Lake Pleasant where her two sons, Earle and Floyd are also living.

Dennis Canedy, a brother of Joel, was born in Colrain in 1828, and married Jane a daughter of Burden Lake. There are two Lake places which were on the Sanders brook road (cellar holes) which are south of the Sanders' or Bass' place. Dennis was a very successful merchant in Jacksonville, Vt., and later did an extensive trucking business between Jacksonville and Greenfield. He lived for awhile where Myron Hamilton does now, then bought 200 acres at Heath Center, where H. S. Tanner owns now. They had several children, Ira already written about, and Orian, who bought the place now owned by Frederick Burrington, and later the place owned by his father. He married Elizabeth Maley. Their daughter Nettie married Arthur Churchill and they have four sons, Gerald, Robert, Donald and

Alvin; a son Charles married Gladys Baker and they have children. Edward B. Canedy learned the blacksmith and wheelwright trade and carried on a successful business in Jacksonville, Vt. and later at Dell, where William Knott now lives. He married Mary Maley, and has one son, John who is living in New York and is a very successful business man. Mr. Edward Canedy is now living in Shelburne Falls. Nellie, a daughter of Dennis, married Ralph Harris, Bertha their daughter married Charles Cady, the son of Faxon and Francesca Cady who was the son of Joseph and Susan (Lamb) Cady who lived on the place near the forestry, nearly to the Vermont line. Charles' children were Ruth, Mildred, Herbert and Marie; Mildred married Arthur Crowningshield and has three children—they lived on the first Daniel Gale place, and Charles Cady, the place west; Laura, another daughter, married Wallace Churchill and has two sons, Harlow and Harold; Arthur; Herbert married Edith Shumway and has one daughter Frances; May married Oscar Warriner.



CHURCHILLS. Three sons of Alvin Churchill who lived near Davis Mines, came to Heath. Anson married Anna Cilly and they had several children, Fred, George, Henry, Nellie, Bert and Max. Three of the sons are now living in Heath. Henry married Ella Canedy, Max married Sarah Stetson and has three children, Alton, John and Bertha or Betty; and Bert who is living with his brother Max; Frederick, brother of Anson, married Josephine Willis; they lived where a son Wallace now does. Charles married Avis Taylor and has three sons and a daughter; Arthur and Bertha who married Charles Packard and has one son Douglas; Horace married Cynthia Chaffin and had one daughter Anna, who married Arthur Baker for her second husband. They had one son, Clevis.



HITCHCOCK FAMILY. Dwight was the first to come. He married Eliza Kinney, they arrived in 1849; their oldest son

Elisha and Homer were carpenters like their father and built or helped to build a good many places around this section and also did an extensive business with the sawmill there at the Branch. This mill later became the property of Elisha which he conducted with his son Warren. Elisha married Ella Thayer and they had two children, Ethel who married Clarence Packard and they have two children; Eliot, who married Evelyn Rogers and they have one child; and a daughter Thurley; Warren married Elizabeth McLaughlin and they live in Shelburne Falls and have a sawmill there, where he does business for many of the Heath people as well as for the surrounding towns; they have one son Roger. Martha married Oliver Tanner, and they have two children, Amy, who married John Kendrick and has two children, Stanton and Mary; Homer who married Pearle Buemond of Saxtons River, Vt., and has one son, Richard. Homer married Lottie Woodward and has recently come to Heath to live; Abi who married Fred Abbey is now living in Anacortes, Wash. and they have four children, Cressa, Prudence, Fanny and George, who are all married and have children except Cressa; Eva the youngest, married Eugene Adams and has three children, Audrey, Merle and Glen, they also have three grandchildren.



TANNERS. Abram or Uncle Abe was the first to come. He lived where George Williams now does. They adopted two children Tom and Lottie Collette. Lottie married John Rice. Edward Burckard came there to live and was brought up there. He married Gladys Perry and they have three daughters, Marjorie, Dorothy, and Bernice. John Tanner, (brother to Abram,) also his son Frederick came to Gill from England when he was 15. He married Maria Halligan and they came to Heath the day when Lincoln was shot. They had four children, Oliver, Austin who married Dora Sanford; they had six children, Fred, Albert, Ralph, Clara, Dewey and Alice who are all married and have children excepting Clara, who is married and lives in Washing-

ton, D. C. ; Orrin who died a long while ago, and Maria who married Fred Wetmore for her first husband and E. Andrew Wetmore for her second. Amelia Tanner, a daughter of John married Donald Burckard. Their children were George, Albert, Minnie, Emma who married Martin Van B. Williams and has one son George, Loren and his wife Mary are living in California and have one daughter, Lorraine, half sister to Edward Burckard; Harry and Clifton. George and his wife recently lived in Heath but moved to Fitzwilliam, N. H. Albert and his wife are living in Heath, where Henry Peon used to live.



COOK FAMILY. William Lovel Cook came to Heath when he was 8 years old with his father Asa. The place was near the present No. 9 schoolhouse on the south side of the road to Rowe. He later bought what is now known as the Cook place in East Heath. He married Blendennah Stacy; her brother Morris and a sister Idella lived there with them and went to school. A son of W. Lovel was Murry who married Jenny daughter of Horace Todd and Melinda, a sister of Isaac Stetson. Their children were Mary, who died some time ago, Will, Eva married Cyrus Merrifield and has several children, Arthur married Lillia Carley, Carleton, Alice married Harry Legate and they had two children, Mabel and Ruth, Mrs. Legate died not long ago, and Katie who died quite young.



PETERSONS. Jonathan Peterson was a grandson of Jonathan Peterson who was one of the first settlers of Colrain. Jonathan married a daughter of Alvin Stratton. The bought a farm of 203 acres, which is the one now owned by Mr. DesNoyers in North Heath. One son was Arthur who married Nellie Clark who was a sister of Mrs. Charles Smith also of Mr. Edward Clark of Colrain. They lived where Clovis Lively does now and he was burned to death when his barn caught fire

and burned to the ground. A daughter Chloe married Edward Neal and has one son Edward and is living in Schenectady, N. Y.; another son of Jonathan, Bion N., when he was 19, he worked for Luce Brothers who ran steamers that were engaged in the menhaden fisheries, and remained there for six years. He later accepted an appointment as pay clerk in the cadets' store at Annapolis, Md. He returned to Heath in 1889 and bought the then Clark farm, now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Newton and her son Walter. He later went to New York and was in the New York Navy Yard, and still later was on the New York police force. He married Cornelia Reynolds, a daughter France married Edgar Gillett, son of Ranson and Eliza (Reed) Gillett, who lived on the place formerly owned by John Read who was the father of Eliza; the place now owned by George Brunelle.



THE DICKINSON FAMILY. The first ancestor of the Dickinson clan in this section was Nathaniel who founded Wethersfield, where in 1637 the first record of him is found, and where he filled the offices of recorder, selectman, and representative of the town in the Colonial Assembly; also that of deacon in the Wethersfield church. In 1659 he moved to Hadley, of which he was one of the founders, and where he was the first recorder and first deacon. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the Hampshire Troop under Captain John Pynchon at its formation in 1663.

Of his descendants Medad Dickinson was the first to come to Heath and was the father of Aaron who married Sarah, a daughter of the Rev. Moses Miller. They had a large family of children; three of the sons were ordained ministers: Cornelius E., Samuel F., and George L. Dickinson. William A. was another son; he married Lucy Flagg, who possessed a keen intellect and whose mind was stored with historical data of much interest. The children have been told about earlier.

There have been four generations of deacons in this family; Medad, Aaron, William A. and Horatio.

An amusing anecdote is told of a later Medad. He was one of six who formed a bachelors' club and they had a pew for their use in the church—it was said that they had it constructed for them and that it was made the best of any in the edifice—which they owned jointly. These young men made a pact that the first one to marry was to be the owner of the pew. At last one of their number was married and on the following Sunday appeared at church with his bride. After the bride and groom had seated themselves believing the pew was all their own, in filed all five of the remaining swains, which made rather a tight fit. The newly wedded couple were Mr. and Mrs. William Monroe Maxwell, grandparents of Miss Mamie Maxwell and Mrs. Frank Ward.

The early Dickinsons lived where Hamiltons do now, also where Clyde Varney does and where Albert Burckard does.

The brick house where Ray Dickinson and family live now was built about 1805 by Rev. Moses Miller, and much thought was expended in the plans. The downstairs south room was built for Mrs. Miller's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ware, so they could have a little home of their own yet under the same roof-tree of the daughter. There are still the four hooks in the ceiling of this room where the old couple used to pull up their folding bed during the day. There are three fan-lights in the house, and several fire-places. The downstairs north room was the "parlor" in which there is some elaborate hand carving. The old house was used as an ell, but the year after the brick house was built, a new ell was built and the old house torn down. Who can say that this grand old structure did not contribute in a large measure to the enduring qualities of Mr. Miller?

Nathaniel Dickinson is also the ancestor of Dr. Howard C. Robbins, Mrs. Mary Robbins Champney, Mrs. Dana Malone, Mrs. William G. Landon, and Mrs. William D. Vanderbilt.



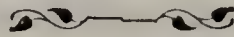
HEATH POST OFFICE. Sylvanne Maxwell was the first postmaster at the Center, he received his appointment Oct. 11,

1816 and kept the office in the house which stood where the Community Hall now stands; John Hastings, Jr. was appointed, Dec. 20, 1833; he kept it where the town hall now stands in the Old Red House; Lysander Ward, Feb. 13, 1838, John Hastings, Jr. May 5, 1838, Lysander Ward, Apr. 8, 1842, Winslow Buck, June 13, 1844, he kept it in the house known as the Stockwell place, south of the Community Hall; L. M. Ward, Jan. 24, 1848; Benj. Cooledge, July 23, 1849; Asa Guild, July 14, 1851; Hollis Thompson, July 8, 1852; George Temple, Oct. 6, 1853, in the house now owned by Henry Churchill; Samuel Barber, Apr. 10, 1856, he kept it in the house where George Peon is living now; Oliver Kendrick, Nov. 21, 1857; Samuel Barber, Apr. 28, 1858; Elijah Carpenter, Apr. 21, 1862; Samuel Barber, Mar. 7, 1866; Cyrus Temple, Feb. 6, 1867; Horace McGee, Apr. 28, 1868; Hugh Maxwell, Nov. 15, 1878; George C. Bolton, July 12, 1881; Mary Maxwell, May 21, 1893; Maria Wetmore, May 26, 1897; Bessie Carraher, May 15, 1907; Edward P. Dickinson, Jan. 1, 1908, he kept it in the basement of the Methodist church, later in the store now owned by George Peon—Marion Peon, Apr. 1, 1923, Elton Kinsman, July 24, 1930, the office is now located two houses below the town hall.

There was a post-office also at Dell, first at Russell Chaffins who lived where Bishop Gilbert does now, then at Edward Canedy's, where William Knott is now, and lastly at Clifford Hagers, also where Dr. Gilbert lives. For about 25 years this mail has been delivered by the Charlemont-Jacksonville stage.

The post-office at North Heath has been at several places, Henry Fairbanks was the first post master, and office was where Philip Bellow lives now, later he built the house across the road, where Adelbert Stetson is now, and when he died Henry Stetson was appointed Post Master to act until Arthur, son of Henry was 21, although Mr. Stetson didn't handle the mail. The office was also located in the home of Fred Gleason at Hugh Thompson's, also at Hitchcock's mills when Bertha Churchill Packard was postmistress, and was the last one. It probably was in existence about 30 years, ending in 1920.

There was also an office in the Number 9 District. Arthur Carley was the Postmaster. He was appointed Feb. 3, 1895 and held the position about 25 years. It was located in the house where Raymond Lively is now. Arthur Carley was the son of Cyrus Carley, who was born in Jacksonville, Vt. He was a blacksmith by trade and a prominent member of the Universalist church. He came to Heath in 1876 and lived on the farm there until his death. One of his daughters, Arlie, married Christian Adolph Groll and they lived next her father, the place now owned by Austin Leise. They had one son, Otto; another daughter, Delia, married a Newton and they had one son, Shirley. She later married Albert Day and they had two children, Don and Gladys, who married John Woffenden and has two daughters. This post-office was called Cyrus, after Cyrus Carley. This mail is now delivered by the Rowe-Zoar stage driver, Will Upton, who has carried it for at least 20 years.



THE HEATH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. This was organized Aug. 11, 1900. The year before Heath had voted "to perpetually lease the Old Town House to a proposed historical society." The object of this society was first to preserve this old town house, second to collect and guard safely in the building everything possible of historical interest to Heath, also to find out and record facts of value telling of the early settlers, and to secure just as many genealogical records of old families as possible. Mr. Edward P. Guild was elected the first president; Mr. Hugh Maxwell, treasurer; Miss Mamie Maxwell, secretary and Mr. Kirk Smith, custodian.

The following were the charter members, Mrs. F. E. Welch, Miss Mary A. and Miss Flora White, Miss Laura Emerson, E. Edward Miller, W. A. Dickinson, Hugh Maxwell, W. H. Burington and E. P. Guild.

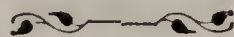
The present officers are Mr. H. F. Dickinson, president; Mrs. George E. Peon, treasurer; Miss M. E. Maxwell, secretary; Mrs. Henry Churchill, custodian.

This town house was constructed in 1835, to a certain extent from materials taken from the old Congregational church that was torn down the year before. This building was used as the place where all the town meetings were held after this, until the erection of the Sawyer Hall building in 1897.

Hugh Maxwell gave and placed the fine old doorstone of the town-house. It is semi-circular in shape and was taken, we are told, from a mill site that was near the first bridge on the East Charlemont road not far below Rev. Clarence Hicks' residence.

Inside the building are many things of much interest and reminders of the early families, the articles of cheese making, butter making, birch brooms, linen thread spun by Mrs. Aaron Smith from flax grown on their farm about 1820. There are many pictures, too, of the people then; here are the saddle bags of Dr. Emerson and two of his flutes, several war mementoes, a carriage lamp of Parson Miller, there is a fine collection of old china mostly belonging to the Maxwell family, and even the old yard stick that was used in the Red House when it was used as a store!

Historical Society has also acquired the ownership of the Community Hall, which has been entirely made over, and painted outside and in, a stage constructed with its dressing rooms down stairs, which furnishes plenty of room for plays and players.



HEATH LIBRARY. The Library in Heath was opened for use July 17, 1894, and from then until 1897 the books were kept in the home of H. Kirk Smith, the librarian. Heath had received \$100 worth of books, as a foundation for the library from the Mass. Library Commission. The annual appropriation was then \$15, it is now \$75.

In 1897 a building was erected 36 feet by 28 feet at a cost of \$1400. The chief part of the expense was met by contribu-

tions among the friends of the library, the largest being \$500 from Ellsworth Sawyer of Phillipston and \$100 from William Snow of Westchester, N. Y. Mrs. F. E. Welch was a generous donor, and active in procuring the funds to build the library. Other donors were Samuel, and B. T. Harrington, Rev. and Mrs. Washington Nichols, D. H. Kendrick, Lucy, and John H. Leavitt, Walter Miller, Spencer, Samuel F., Sidney Miller, Sarah E. Emerson, Alma Miller, L. E. Emerson, Elizabeth Sampson, C. E. Dickinson, Miss Leonard, The Benson Family and the town of Heath. Others gave books, among them were Mrs. J. G. Holland, E. P. Guild and Kate Upson Clark.

Later an addition was built on, which added the dining room, kitchen, etc., and a room up-stairs which is now used as a private pool room. There is also a hall where all the social functions of the town including the Grange, were held until the Community Hall on the opposite corner was available.

H. Kirk Smith was librarian until 1916 when Miss Mamie Maxwell was appointed. Miss Flora J. White was appointed in 1922. Others who were assistant librarians were Miss Florence Stetson, now Mrs. Rodolph Fournier, and Mrs. Henry Churchill. Mrs. H. S. Tanner has been librarian since June, 1923.

There are about 2500 books in the library, and the circulation last year was 6405. Three years ago the per capita reading in Heath was third highest in the state. The children are doing exceptionally well in the reading of books which are on the State Reading List. There were issued 99 Five-book certificates and 19 Honor Certificates during the school year, Sept. to June, which were pretty evenly divided among the four schools in town.

There is available the income of a fund called the Maxwell fund, also one from Mrs. Welch, and the town appropriates the returned dog-tax for the use of the library; there are also gifts from time to time of books from friends which all help in maintaining an excellent library for the little town.

Note. Sources from which were obtained data for the article: Parkman History, Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Books, old New England Magazines, Colonial Parson of New England, Earle's Child Life in Colonial Days, the White, the Gleason and the Temple Genealogies and the Centennial Gazette and Heath Centennial Book. I wish to acknowledge most gratefully the assistance the following people were to me in obtaining the local material, without which it could not have been written: Mr. William E. Gleason, Mr. Clarence Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sumner, Mr. Edward P. Dickinson, Mrs. Jenny Cook, Mr. E. E. Kinsman, Mr. H. E. Stetson and others. P. T.

The Church Of Christ In Heath

BY

HOWARD CHANDLER ROBBINS

The first town meeting of Heath was held March 21, 1785, at the South school-house. In less than a month, (April 15, 1785) the church was organized at a council which was convened at the meeting house in Charlemont with Col. Hugh Maxwell as moderator and the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, clerk. The new church consisted of 35 members and there was only one family in town which was not included. They employed the Rev. Mr. Church, a native of Sunderland, to supply the pulpit; he was succeeded by Mr. Whipple and others.

The first settled minister was the Rev. Joseph Strong, who was ordained Oct. 27, 1790. He was born in Granby, Connecticut, the son of the local pastor for whom he was named and with whom he studied theology after his graduation at Yale College in 1784. He preached as a missionary in Maine before coming to Heath, and went back to Connecticut after a ministry here of 13 years, during which there were several revivals. A grandson has described him as "tender-hearted, conscientious, and devoted to his work." "He was poor, like most clergymen, and worked quite a large farm, and that, too, generally by himself without help, in order to support his large family of nine children; laboring on the farm day by day, and writing his sermons by night. He was particularly apt, tender, and pathetic at funerals, and was therefore sent for on such occasions from far and near. He was also at all times remarkably interesting in prayer." His son, Professor Theodore Strong, said of him, "He loved to preach the gospel, and the aim of his life was to

glorify God in all things; yet he was so modest that he seldom spoke of himself, so that an estimate of his character was to be formed from what he did, rather than from his profession." But for some reason the people became dissatisfied with him and "invited him to leave," which he did, driving his cattle before him, his wife and daughter riding one horse, and his children and goods following in a wagon. His ministry here terminated June 10, 1803.

The Rev. Moses Miller was settled as the second pastor December 26, 1804, and remained pastor until April 21, 1840. He was born in Worcester in 1776, graduated at Brown in 1800, and he studied theology at the same institution. At the beginning of his ministry in Heath he formed a catechetical class of children whom he instructed on the Sabbath during the intermission; this continued until the formation of the Sabbath school. Bible instruction was given in different neighborhoods, in part by questions and answers, and in part by short lectures upon portions of scripture previously assigned. In the second year of his ministry here he married Miss Bethiah Ware of Conway. They had nine children, of some of whom Mrs. Tanner has told in her "History of Heath and its Families." In the sixteenth year occurred the "Great Revival," so-called because from October, 1822 to October, 1823, 121 persons were added to this church by profession of faith. The pastor had gone to Boston to attend a religious anniversary and on returning to Heath he was told that some persons were religiously impressed; upon inquiry he found that the "seriousness" was in three families, and that these were the only ones which had not been visited in his course of pastoral visitation. "Never before had I so felt my nothingness," wrote the pastor. "I was humbled in the dirt by this exhibition of sovereign divine power." The word soon spread to every part of town; the old, the middle aged and the young were alike affected; "the man of morality and the openly vicious were together humbled before the Lord." Meetings were multiplied and were fully attended and well sus-

tained, and the interest was continued through the next winter.

Mr. Miller's pastorate covered the period of the town's greatest prosperity, and the new meeting house, built in 1833, remains as a permanent memorial of it. At this time the population of Heath was about 1200, and the church numbered 316 members, with a Sabbath school numbering over 500 members, church and school were each the largest in the county.

During the last year and a half of his ministry here Mr. Miller had as his colleague the Rev. Calvin Butler, a graduate of Dartmouth, who left when Mr. Miller did and went to Vermont. Mr. Miller undertook a pastorate in West Hawley, where he remained for six years. He was seen again in Heath on the memorable occasion when he preached his "Historical Discourse" on October 13, 1852 and received in overflowing measure the affectionate recognition which his character and ministry so well deserved.

After the long pastorate came a short one. The Rev. Samuel M. Emerson was settled as fourth pastor of the church Sept. 16, 1840 and died in Heath July 20 of the following year. He was a graduate of Williams College, where he had also tutored and studied theology. The son of Rev. John Emerson of Conway and brother of Dr. Joseph Emerson, he was the fourth clergyman of his family in direct succession. He was distinguished as a preacher, and so popular as a pastor that "in mid-winter his people would go for him through the deep snows two, three, or four miles, and carry him back in their vehicles." His early death was a grief to the entire community.

After Mr. Emerson's death the Rev. Josiah Fisher, a graduate of Bowdoin College and of Andover Theological Seminary was settled here for a pastorate of three years. He was the son of the Rev. Jonathan Fisher of Bluehill, Maine, where he was born. It is said of him that he was "a scholarly man, a fair preacher, a good pastor," and that he took a great interest in the education of the young. "There was much opposition to him when he came, and the church was warned that

if he were called many would withdraw, but the council was called and nothing was found derogatory to Mr. Fisher; accordingly he was installed Sept. 7, 1842. Immediately 32 people withdrew their names from the roll, and the deacons resigned. They formed a new church and worshipped in the Baptist church, with the Rev. Salmon Bennett as supply. Mr. Fisher was dismissed August 17, 1845, and the next year the members who had withdrawn returned to the mother church." The short-lived schism was healed.

For nearly six years thereafter the church was without a settled pastor and was dependent upon pulpit supplies; then on June 18, 1851, the Rev. Alpheus Graves was settled as the sixth pastor. Mr. Graves was born in Sunderland; he studied at Union College but did not graduate; and he pursued his theological studies at East Windsor Hill. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward B. Emerson, and after him the Rev. Messrs. C. W. Fifield, B. B. Cutler, E. F. Abbott, John C. Edgar and I. W. Peach supplied the pulpit down to the time of the Rev. Joseph R. Flint, whom some of the older residents of Heath remember. They remember also the Rev. John C. Edgar, an Englishman who had seen service in the British army and who rode in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, where he was wounded and left on the field.

During these years other churches had been organized in Heath, chief among them a Baptist church in 1801, a Unitarian Society in 1825, and a flourishing Methodist church in 1859. By 1891 the population had so decreased that the churches were having a hard time to pay their ministers' salaries. So they did the wisest thing possible; they held a meeting and decided that the several churches would dissolve and form one church on a union basis. On February 21, 1892 another meeting was held and delegates from each church drafted a constitution and by-laws for the new church, to be known as the Union Evangelical Church of Heath. Charles D. Benson, Hugh Maxwell and William H. Burrington were chosen deacons; and it was voted

to instal the Reverend Charles W. Purington, the Baptist minister, as pastor of the united church.

A council was convened March 17, 1892 for the purpose of organizing the church, installing the pastor and ordaining the deacons. The names of those whom the Committee recommended to be received into membership include many which still appear on the roll. From the Methodists there were Bassets, Brown, Burringtons, Harris, Kinsmans, Maxwells, Peterson, Rice, Tanners, Thompson; from the Congregationalists there were Bensons, Chaffins, Cutlers, Dickinsons, Gleasons, Gould, Guild, Haskins, Hunt, Tucker; from the Baptists there were Mrs. Bolton and the Puringtons. The first standing committee chosen were William Bassett, Hugh Maxwell, William E. Gleason, Rollin Bassett and W. E. Kinsman, and it was said, "The outlook for the church of God in Heath is bright and hopeful and a deeper unity prevails than has ever been known before."

A year later the congregation accepted and moved into the Congregational property, where it has been worshipping ever since, and there was a rededication service at which one person present, S. G. Benson of Troy, had also been present at the dedication of the church in 1833, sixty years before. Henry E. Stetson was chosen clerk of the church December 4, 1894, a position which he held for 40 years, and a trust which he kept faithfully down through the years, until his resignation in December, 1934, which was accepted under protest.

Mr. Purington preached his farewell sermon in 1895. After him came the Rev. A. V. Fisher, who was here for two years; the Rev. Frank Snowden, who resigned his pastorate in July, 1901, and was followed by the Rev. Daniel Beardsley Wyman, who remained for three years. The Rev. C. E. Smith of Peru, Mass., came in 1904 and left in 1907. The Rev. Allen Charlton came in 1907 but resigned in 1909 and was succeeded by his father, Dr. Emmanuel Charlton, who closed his labors here in April, 1912. Dr. Charlton was a Swede who had enlisted as a seaman

on an English ship where his original name, Carlson, was Anglicized. Then the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. W. H. Davenport of Colrain and others until the Rev. J. H. Childs of North Rochester was called August 1, 1912.

This brings us down to our own times, for most of us, summer visitors as well as residents of Heath, remember the ten year pastorate of Mr. Childs; his gentleness, his extraordinary gifts in prayer, and his fervent interest in missions, to which he and Mrs. Childs gave their daughter, Leila, now the wife of a missionary in Angola. Mr. Childs resigned in December, 1922. His resignation was accepted with great regret, for his pastorate had been marked by ten years of harmony and good fellowship. Mrs. Childs had established a strong Christian Endeavor Society in North Heath, which with the Society in Heath Center made a force for good in the community.

Mr. Childs went from here to Pelham, and he is now living with his son, the Rev. Irving Childs in Huntington, Mass. He was succeeded in 1923 by the Rev. Herbert Dixon who was here for four years, and whose interest in the young people, gifts as a preacher and winning personality made for him many devoted friends. He closed his pastorate here in September, 1923, and is now pastor in Leverett. Then came the brief pastorates of the Rev. J. H. Gould and the Rev. Samuel S. Gaylord; and our pastor is now Rev. Frederick Dixon, brother of Herbert, who had been in Rhodesia, Africa, as a missionary for several years before he began his ministry here in January, 1934. In addition to his work in Heath Mr. Dixon preaches in West Hawley on Sunday afternoons. We hope that his pastorate will equal or exceed that of the Rev. Moses Miller, "mountain shepherd," who came in 1804 and stayed for six and thirty years.

The following are the present church officers. Deacons: Frank B. Burrington, Horatio F. Dickinson, Henry E. Stetson; clerk, Mrs. Oscar N. Landstrom; treasurer, Frank B. Burrington; auditor, Edward P. Dickinson; organist, Miss Flora

Howes; Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. Orman Hicks; Sunday school secretary and treasurer, Horatio F. Dickinson; president Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Frank B. Burrington; standing committee, Henry E. Stetson, Mrs. William Fairbanks, Mrs. Orman Hicks, Homer Tanner; Sunday school teachers, Edward P. Dickinson, Mrs. H. F. Dickinson, Mrs. Orman Hicks, Miss Flora Howes, Mrs. Oscar N. Landstrom.

Such, in brief outline, is the history of the Church of Christ in Heath, a church in which Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists feel equally at home because the spirit of fellowship in it has broken down the barriers of denominationalism and built in Heath a true Bethel, a House of God.

History Of Agriculture In Franklin County

BY

JOSEPH H. PUTNAM

The history of agriculture in Franklin County begins long before the advent of the white man. The Connecticut Valley was then the garden spot of the Indian. It had long been famous for its extensive corn fields. Once a year in Indian summer they set fire to the grasses and burned the plains, thus keeping these river bottoms free from brush and trees. One writer says that when the settler arrived much of western Massachusetts was as bare as a prairie. Here they cultivated corn, beans, squash and tobacco. Their one tool was a hoe made from the shoulderblade of a deer. They are still existent in the valley plots of ground never since broken by humans, where the original corn hills hilled up by these bone hoes may still be seen.

The Pocumtucks planted about 300 acres of corn in the Deerfield Valley in 1676. The women did all of the farm work except the care of tobacco. Tobacco was too sacred to allow any squaw to handle or smoke. Only warriors who had proved their metal were allowed to smoke it.

Shades of King Philip! Could he just look into a modern restaurant and witness the squaws of today, methinks he would raise a blood-curdling war cry.

When the white settlers from the eastern part of Massachusetts braved the difficulty of the wilderness and came over the mountains to the Great River Valley, they found the Indian none too willing to give up their gardens to strangers and

bloody wars followed, but the white man wanted the fertile land and proceeded to take it. Basic human instincts have changed but little. Mussolini craves the same right of might today.

Wherever the settler stirred the soil and planted the seed, a bountiful harvest resulted. Wheat, oats, barley, Indian corn and flax proved to be a renumorative crop and furnished food and clothing and a bountiful surplus for market.

Animals were brought in from the far hills of Connecticut and Eastern Massachusetts and a live stock industry founded. From the first tobacco was raised and history records children hiding from the Indians among the stalks of tobacco, hanging from rafters in the attics. About 1790 it became a staple crop in the valley and although there have been many lean years, it has produced much of the wealth of the valley.

In 1670 the Deerfield settlers drew lots for cow commons and in 1675 the first Indian fights occurred, followed by the early wars. These did not, however, prevent the rapid development of agriculture in the valley. In addition to the crops mentioned the raising of sheep was a leading industry to be followed by beef cattles. For generations beef was king in the valley, fattening on the great crops of grass and corn and during the summer they were up on the hills surrounding it. A man's standing was determined by the number of fat oxen he possessed. The people lived from the land. Industry thrived. Local artisans from local supplies made all the implements of farm and home and the clothing for the family.

The blacksmith, the tanners, the shoe makers, the millers of flour and lumber furnished the dwellers with the necessities of life. Mill dams were erected on every stream. It was said in one town that "Every one in town was a shoemaker except Thom Robert and he did a little more than his own."

But with the development of the West, the beef industry was forced to give way to dairy, corn to broom corn and broom corn to onions and tobacco; while both tobacco and onions are now yielding the supremacy to a large acreage of potatoes and

market garden crops. But the valley remains a glorious garden spot. From the valley settlers spread up into the hills to the West and to the East.

Jonathan Taylor, about 1750 took a fancy to a swamp in Heath. He built a log cabin, thatched with hemlock bark and the floor laid with split planks with never a nail in the whole building. He set out an orchard but he did not succeed in raising corn or rye, "the ground was too cold and wet."

The first town meeting in Ashfield was held March 8, 1762. Four Hog Reeves were appointed and it was voted that hogs shall run from the first of April. It was also voted to give ten pounds for a bull and three pounds for a boar. Here is a precedent for modern economists for government interference in agriculture. Seriously, it was a cooperative means for improving live stock by the first settlers. To this day, Ashfield retains her reputation for high quality live stock. Live stock, apples, grass and potatoes are the crops suited to these hill towns and there was a market for grass steers, as feeders for the corn farms in the valley. That enabled them to rapidly increase in population until towns like Heath and Wendell numbered 1200 each.

With the opening of the West and the passing of the beef industry in the valley the steer market collapsed and the hills depleted rapidly in population until 15 years ago. Since then these hill towns have mostly either been holding their own or have slightly increased in population.

While live stock was the basic agriculture of these hills the early settlers brought with them seeds of apples, currants, pears, and peaches. The apple seedlings were hardy and productive and later proved good stock for the grafting of better varieties. Cider was in great demand and these seedling apples produced a cider that appeared to satisfy the connoisseur of the early days and was believed to be a necessity at all house, barn and even church raisings. Many of these seedlings were grafted to improved varieties, largely Baldwin and form the basis for

the world reputation Franklin County has enjoyed for high quality apples. A hundred years ago there was a fruit nursery in these hills.

The development of railroads along the valleys drew the industry away from the hills and with the valley demand for feeder steers gone, beef slowly changed to butter and cheese making, only to be driven out again by western competition. In these lines our sheep industry suffered from the the same competition of vast areas of cheap fertility. Through it all apples held their own as a support to the hill farmer. They used to figure that the live stock would furnish the living and they could bank the apple check but in 1917 a severe winter wiped out many of our Baldwin orchards and in 1934 frost again took toll from old and decrepid trees. Many good orchards are left and there is hope ahead because the MacIntosh and the early MacIntosh, the two outstanding varieties in quality and price today grow to the greatest perfection at these high altitudes and are as hardy as oaks. It may be possible to rebuild these orchards to greater excellence. Milk is produced at a greater profit, or at a less loss than in most other sections of the country. Poultry continues to offer good returns to enterprising poultrymen. There are school boys in the county who with their flock of two or three hundred hens furnished the entire family during the past winter.

From the earliest, Franklin County produced the highest quality live stock. For nearly a century, it was the fountain head for dairy short horns. George E. Taylor, John Anderson, the Barnards and many others produced animals of national reputation, and shipped many to found herds in the West. They still carry on. In the Jersey, Stoughton and Burnham were early constructive breeders. John T. Carpenter bred and developed world record cows, and furnished foundation animals for many of the noted herds of the country. In Holstein, E. E. Copeland produced world record animals. Mt. Hermon furnished foundation animals to foreign governments

and Quonqont Farm with its certified milk ranks with the best Holstein breeders.

The Ayrshires have long been represented by breeders of national reputation. The greatest families of Guernseys in the country were founded just over the line and the Koch and Davenport herds are now up-holding the Guernsey reputation, the country over.

Franklin County is the only county in Massachusetts selling more dairy cows than she buys. In the past it was known far and wide for its work oxen and there are still some fine yokes left. Jim Avery with his two-ton oxen will long be remembered. Horses have been supplanted by the auto, truck, and tractor but we are again beginning to see colts gamboling with their mothers on our hillsides.

Heath And Rowe

BY

MRS. GEORGE E. STANFORD

When Dr. Robbins asked me to bring a greeting from Rowe to Heath I immediately began to wonder why I should have been the one chosen since I am not a native of Rowe. I believe my grandfather did live in Heath for a short time, some 80 years ago, and one of my uncles was born here, which may serve as an excuse.

Side by side Rowe and Heath have passed through many parallel experiences in the last 150 years, always standing for the right and led by men of sturdy character. They had to be sturdy to establish themselves in these rugged hills and do the fine things that have been done.

Both towns gave generously of their men in the Revolutionary and Civil wars and worked together in the struggle to form the Union and the Commonwealth. The two towns were very closely bound together in those early days. The early inhabitants of the two towns seem to have been men of action, and often times needed a steadying hand. It would seem from the records that on more than one occasion Heath played the part of big brother to Rowe and whenever help or advice was asked, it was most graciously given.

At one time Col. White, Col. Maxwell and the Rev. Jonathan Leavitt were asked to appraise some land belonging to one Zenus Nash of Rowe which was to be taken in case he failed to meet certain notes.

Later, during Shay's Rebellion, action taken by Hugh Maxwell probably saved some citizens of Rowe from serving a

prison sentence—nine men had taken up arms against the State but were obliged to surrender them at the command of Col. Maxwell. In June 1787, after these men had pledged allegiance to the Commonwealth, Col. Maxwell ordered John Wells of Rowe to “deliver to Ebenezer Ingersol, Nathan Knight, David Weer, Stephen Brown, Henry Willson, Junior, Eben Goodnow, William Steel, Silas Colton and Warren Willson their arms which are lodged in your care they paying you nine pence cash for my trouble and signing the Receipt herewith Sent which shall be your discharge for the same.” The receipt read, “We, the Subscribers, having been concerned in the Rebellion in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Since in Obedience to the Resolves of the General Court have taken and Subscribed the oath of Alegiance to this Commonwealth and thereupon delivered up our arms to Hugh Maxwell Esq. do now acknowledge that we have each of us Received of the said Hugh Maxwell our arms again and do hereby discharge him of them.” The document bears the signature of six of the nine belligerents. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Anna Wells Henry, great-granddaughter of John Wells to whom it is directed.

There is a story told which probably most of you have heard that at one time Mr. Leavitt came to Rowe and in some way roused the ire of some of the citizens to such an extent that they chased him home with whatever weapons were at hand, hoes, scythes, shovels. I believe an old musket was dug up on his farm a few years ago which it is thought might have figured in the affair. However, when they reached his house the reverend gentleman talked with the men and so calmed their troubled spirits that they returned to their homes peaceably and, may we hope, a little ashamed of themselves for taking part in such an escapade.

In spite of a few skirmishes which after all added zest to their hard lives, I believe that the relations between the two towns always have been most friendly and never more so than at the present time.

I recall with pleasure the many happy times that Mr. Stanford and I enjoyed during the years he was here so much—and I am glad to bring cordial greetings from Rowe to Heath—best wishes and congratulations for the splendid contribution the town has made to the country in the fine men and women who have gone forth from her broad acres.

The Families Of Heath in 1935

ALLEY, Mrs. (Maud Pike) came about 1925.

BALL, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Lewis (Georgiana Florence Kolb)
Juniors: John Walton, Georgiana Katherine, Leon Rudolf, Henry Ernest. Came 1924.

BARNES, Arthur L. Son of Joseph Barnes, who came about 1880.

BELLOR, Mr and Mrs. Adellor (Marion Bolduc) Came 1917.
Juniors: Leonard De Cota, came 1932; James and Patrick Halfpenny, came 1932.

BELLOR, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Joseph (Sadie Galvin)
Juniors: Marion Sylvia, Richard Philip.
Came 1933.

BOLTON, Mr. and Mrs. George Lemuel (Florence Davenport)
Juniors: Bernice Lurene, Mildred Annette.
Mr. Bolton's father, William H. Bolton, came about 1860.
Mrs. Bolton's grandfather, John Davenport, came about 1824.

BOLTON, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry (Maud Mitchell)
Miss Florence Maud.
Mr. Bolton's father, William H. Bolton, came about 1860.
Mrs. Bolton is a descendant of Jonathan Taylor who came about 1757.

BOLTON, Ransom S. and Miss Viola.
Their father, William H. Bolton, came about 1860.

BOWERS, Orin, Came 1901.

BROWN, William Henry Came 1935.

BRUNELLE, Mr. and Mrs. George (Francea Lively)
He came 1925.
Her grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

BURCKARD, Mr. and Mrs. Albert (Annie Harvey) Came 1926.

BURCKARD, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henry (Gladys Perry)
Juniors: Marjorie Emma, Dorothy Imogene, Bernice Loraine.
Came 1918.

BURRINGTON, Charles B. Grandson of John Burrington who came 1837.

BURRINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ballard (Anna Marion Howes)
His grandfather, John Burrington, came 1837.
She came 1901.

BURRINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wm. (Hannah L. Landstrom)
Juniors: Lawrence Everett, Catherine Ann, Jane Elizabeth, Paul
Frederick, Irma Jean.
Mr. Burrington's great grandfather, John Burrington, came 1837.
Mrs. Burrington's father, Victor Landstrom, came 1911.

BURRINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. (Elsie Harris)
His grandfather, William Burrington, came about 1815.
She came 1898.

BURRINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley (Mildred Smith)
His great grandfather, William Burrington, came about 1815.
Her father, Roy W. Smith, came 1880.

CADY, Charles Faxon
His grandfather, Joseph Cady, came about 1821.

CHAGNON, Wilfred, Joseph Philiass, Charles. Came 1931.

CHURCHILL, Herbert
His father, Anson Churchill, came about 1860.

CHURCHILL, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Anson (Eleanor Jane Canedy)
His father, Anson Churchill, came about 1860.
Her grandfather, Dennis Canedy, came 1863.

CHURCHILL, Mr. and Mrs. Max Austin (Sarah Caroline Stetson)
Juniors: Alton Winthrop, John Anson, Bertha Anna.
His father, Anson Churchill, came about 1860.
Her grandfather, Robert McLellan Stetson, came about 1860.

CHURCHILL, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace E. (Laura Harris)
Juniors: Harlow Wallace, Harold Ralph.
His father, Frederick Churchill, came about 1860.
Her grandfather, Emerson Harris, came about 1859.

COATES, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spafford (Blanche Edna Joy)
Juniors: Edith May, Robert Frederick.
Mr. Coates came 1892.
Mrs. Coates' grandfather, George Chase, came 1860.

COATES, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Maldron, came 1932.

COBB, Mrs. Robert (Vivian Luella Smith)
Her great grandfather, Thompson Smith, came about 1800.

COOK, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lovel (Lillia Quackenbush)
His grandfather, William Lovel Cook, came 1841.
She came 1899.

COOK, Mrs. Murray L. (Jennie Estella Todd) Came 1871.

COOK, Carlton.
His grandfather, William Lovel Cook, came 1841.

COOK, Mr. and Mrs. William S. (Olive Bolton)
His grandfather, William Lovel Cook, came 1841.
Her father, William H. Bolton, came about 1860.

COOPER, Frank F. Came 1933.

CORMIER, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Joseph (Caroline Lucy Lively)
Junior: Richard.
Mr. Cormier came 1932.
Mrs. Cormier's grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

CRAMER, Catherine Came 1932.

CROWNINGSHIELD, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur William (Mildred Laura
Cady)
Juniors: Frederick Arthur, Howard Charles, Robert Leon.
Mr. Crowningshield came 1905.
Mrs. Crowningshield's great grandfather, Emerson Harris, came
about 1859.

CROWNINGSHIELD, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eugene (Florence Levina
Smith)
Juniors: Kenneth William, Donald Herbert, Richard Daniel.
Mr. Crowningshield came 1905.
Mrs. Crowningshield's father, William E. Smith, came 1881.

CROWNINGSHIELD, William A. Came 1905.

DABY, Norman F. Came 1915.

DALRYMPLE, Ronald G. Came 1932.

DESNOYERS, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (Cecelia Nadeau) Came 1929.

DICKINSON, Edward Payson

His great grandfather, Medad Dickinson, came about 1785.

DICKINSON, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Flagg (Belle Gleason)

Juniors: Ralph Horatio, Esther May, Howard Edwin.

His great grandfather, Medad Dickinson, came about 1785.

Her earliest ancestor in Heath, Solomon Gleason, came 1785.

DIXON, Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Rudoeph (Madeline Esther Halford)

Juniors: Barbara Louise, David Gilbert, Madeline Halford.

Came 1934.

DUNCAN, Mr. and Mrs. James (Jennie Ballard) Came 1923.

FAIRBANKS, Mr. and Mrs. William (Maud Lillian Mantor)

He came 1900.

She came 1906.

FERRO, Frank and Antone Came 1930.

FORAND, Edward Came 1931.

FOURNIER, Mr. and Mrs. Rodolph Alphonse (Florence Mae Stetson)

Juniors: Philip Leo, Edmond Albert, Evelyn Lucile, Irene Anna,
Luella Marion, Doris Edith, Robert Leroy, Jean Eleanor.

Mr. Fournier's father, Arthur Fournier, came about 1900.

Mrs. Fournier's grandfather, Robert McLellan Stetson, came abt. 1860.

FISHER, Warren Came 1935.

GALIPO, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Philomen (Nora Lively)

Juniors: Anna May, Gerald Francis, Margaret Irene, Theresa Marie,
Yvon Eleanor.

Mr. Galipo came 1929.

Her grandfather, Joseph Lively, came about 1874.

GIARD, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph (Malvina Chagnon)

Juniors: Lewis Joseph, Theresa Anna, Alice Jane, Emil Theodore,
Germaine May, David Albert.

They came 1925.

GLEASON, Clarence E.

Great grandson of Solomon Gleason who came 1785.

GLEASON, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Isaac (Edith Marshall)
Juniors: Earl Marshall, Frank Walter.
Descendant of Solomon Gleason who came 1785.
She came 1931.

GLEASON, Pearl May
Descendant of Solomon Gleason who came 1785.

GRANT, Miss Edith T. Came 1918.

HAMILTON, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Richard (Della Mathys)
Juniors: Margaret, Emerson, David, Mary.
His grandfather, Charles Hamilton, came 1855.
She came 1919.

HAMILTON, Myron S.
His father, Charles Hamilton, came 1855.

HARRIS, Arthur D. Came 1926.

HICKS, Mr. and Mrs. Orman (Mary Catherine Burrington)
He came 1900.
Her grandfather, John Burrington, came 1837.

HILLMAN, Mr. and Mrs. John Oliver (Florence Elizabeth Newton)
Juniors: Ellen Irene, Donald Edwin, Smead Arthur, Bessie Ruth, John
Roland, Eunice Arlene, Russell Myron, Hazel Dora.
Mr. Hillman came 1928.
Mrs. Hillman came 1904.

HITCHCOCK, Mr. and Mrs. Homer H. (Lottie Woodward)
His father, Dwight Hitchcock, came 1849.
She came 1934.

HOWES, Miss Flora E. Came 1927.

JARABECK, Francis Came 1934.

KINGSLEY, Mrs. Elizabeth Gertrude (Stoddard) Came 1904.

KINSMAN, Elton Bliss
Descendant of Samuel Kinsman who came 1795.

KINSMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gleason (Dorothy Bressette)
He is a descendant of Samuel Kinsman who came 1795.
She came 1934.

KINSMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. (Anna Ruth LeClaire)

Juniors: Eleanor, Russell, Rollo.

Mr. Kinsman is a descendant of Samuel Kinsman who came 1795.

Mrs. Kinsman came 1922.

KNOTT, Mr. and Mrs. William T. (Edith E. Vreeland)

Juniors: Caroline Edith, Gladys Louise, Ruth Vreeland, Esther Elizabeth, David William.

They came 1917.

LANDSTROM, Mrs. Victor (Martha Larson) Came 1911.

LANDSTROM, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar N. (Grace Edna Gleason)

Juniors: Ada May, Pearl Erma, Ruth Edna.

Mr. Landstrom came 1911.

Mrs. Landstrom is a descendant of Solomon Gleason who came 1785.

LAWRENCE, Mrs. Charlotte

Juniors: Viola Vivian, Sylvia May.

They came 1932.

LEPAGE, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis (Odile Gagnon)

Junior: Arthur.

They came 1931.

LEISE, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Andrew (Margaret Jane O'Keefe)

Junior: Austin Andrew, Anna, Marie, Thomas James, John Joseph.

They came 1922.

LIVELY, Mrs. Louis (Nellie Peon) Came 1880.

LIVELY, Mr. and Mrs. Clovis N. (Lilian Peters)

Junior: Edwin Joseph.

Mr. Lively's grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

Mrs. Lively came in 1920.

LIVELY, Mr. and Mrs. Mederic (Eleanor Cote)

Juniors: Armand Mederic, Claude, Kathleen Bernadette, Marion Elizabeth, Joseph Alfred, Frederick Antoine, Lenita Priscilla.

Mr. Lively's grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

Mrs. Lively came 1916.

LIVELY, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Joseph (Eunice Baker)

Junior: William George.

Grandson of Joseph Lively who came 1874.

Mrs. Lively came 1932.

LIVELY, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. (Bertha Stone)

Junior: Christine Isabel.

Mr. Lively's grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

Mrs. Lively came 1910.

LIVELY, Mr. and Mrs. Roland A. (Mariereine Choquette)

Juniors: Bernard Roland, Maurice Jean.

Mr. Lively's grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

Mrs. Lively came 1927.

LUPSEWICZ, Joseph. Came 1930.

MAXWELL, Miss Mary Eunice

Descendant of Col. Hugh Maxwell who came 1773.

MacDONALD, John Came 1934.

McDONALD, Raymond and John Came 1929.

MIRANDO, Wilfred Came 1932.

NEWTON, Mr. and Mrs. George William (Annie Jacob)

Juniors: Helen Emily, Donald George.

Mr. Newton came 1907.

Mrs. Newton came 1912.

NEWTON, Walter E. Came 1904.

PACKARD, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. (Bertha P. Churchill)

Junior: Douglas Mills.

Mr. Packard came 1919.

Mrs. Packard is a daughter of Frederick Churchill who came abt. 1860.

PEON, Mr. and Mrs. George Edward (Marion Olive Clark)

Junior: Donald Edward.

Mr. Peon's father, Henry J. Peon, came 1887.

Mrs. Peon came 1915.

PEON, Henry John Came 1887.

PETERS, Mr. and Mrs. Leon N. (Philippine Lively)

Juniors: Janette Anna, Leona Mary, Marie Antoinette, Cleon Joseph, Evelyn Louise, Paulina Margaret, Beatrice Rose, Nelson Victor, Lucile Elizabeth.

Mr. Peters came 1923.

Mrs. Peters' grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

PIKE, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Willard (Leonora Shippee)
They came 1925.

POULIN, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Joseph (Amy Lively)
Juniors: Davina Mary, Levi Edward, Winifred Cecelia, Claudia Amy,
Roland Francis.
Mr. Poulin came 1928.
Mrs. Poulin's grandfather, Joseph Lively, came 1874.

ROYER, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew E. (Helen Dwight)
Junior: Ernest Henry.
Mr. Royer came 1901.
Mrs. Royer is a descendant of Samuel Kinsman who came 1795.

ROYER, Mr. and Mrs. Peter (Marie Pare). They came 1901.

ROYER, Joseph Ernest Came 1901.

RUNDO, Lewis Came 1931.

RYAN, Elton D. Came 1933.

RYAN, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. (Louise Elizabeth Dwight)
Junior: William Henry.
Mr. Ryan came 1925.
Mrs. Ryan is a descendant of Samuel Kinsman who came 1795.

RYAN, Mrs. Maud Came 1931.

SHERMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt H. (Maud C. Minor)
His father, David H. Sherman, came 1862.
She came 1932.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Emerson (Loretta Roper)
He is a descendant of Thompson Smith who came about 1800.
She came 1935.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. Omar Frederick (Caroline Adelia Day)
His grandfather Thompson Smith came about 1800.
She came 1897.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carl (Nina Lois Stockwell)
His great grandfather, Thompson Smith, came about 1800.
Her father, James Stockwell, came about 1875.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. K. Paul (Edith Gilbert)
Junior: Frederick Augustus, Marshall Edward, Gilbert Carley, Lucy
Estella, Floyd Elmer, Daniel James, Donald Howard.
Mr. Smith is a grandson of Thompson Smith who came about 1800.
Mrs. Smith came 1909.

SMITH, Louis Wayland
Great grandson of Thompson Smith who came about 1800.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emerson (Ruth Evelyn Cromack)
He is a descendant of Thompson Smith who came about 1800.
She came 1933.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. (Delia Bowers)
Junior: Ernest Preserved, Leola May.
Mr. Smith is a descendant of Thompson Smith who came about 1800.
She came 1901.

SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. William Elison (Marie Callahan)
His father, William Smith, came 1881.
She came 1908.

SNELL, Arthur Came 1917.

STETSON, Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert L. (Flora Jane Thompson)
His father, Robert M. Stetson, came about 1860.
Her father, Visenlio Devalda Thompson, came 1874.

STETSON, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. (Cora L. Jeffords)
His father, Isaac Stetson, came 1863.
She came 1890.

STETSON, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Robert (Juliana Poirier)
 Juniors: Francis Robert, George Allan, Richard Poirier.
 His grandfather, Robert M. Stetson came about 1860.
 Mrs. Stetson came 1929.

STETSON, Mrs. George (Sarah Seabury Benson)
Her grandfather, Squire Benson, came 1815.

STETSON, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sylvander (Beulah Eleanor Hager)
 Juniors: Kenneth Alan, Douglas Harold, Lois Evelyn, Herbert Stewart.
 Mr. Stetson's grandfather, Robert M. Stetson, came about 1860.
 Mrs. Stetson came 1921.

STETSON, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas (Bertha May Coates)
His father, Robert M. Stetson, came about 1860.
She came 1892.

STONE, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Eugene (Nellie Starks)
Grandchildren: Clayton Eugene, Dorothy Mildred.
They came 1910.

STOCKWELL, Mrs. James (Lucy Frances Canedy) Came about 1855.

SUMNER, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. (Rachel M. Burrington)
Juniors: Ruth Marion, Robert Everett, Dorothy Jean.
Mr. Sumner is a descendant of Benjamin Temple who came 1765.
Mrs. Sumner's great grandfather, John Burrington, came 1837.

TANNER, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Spencer (Pearle Lillian Buemond)
Junior: Richard Homer.
Mr. Tanner's father, Oliver Tanner, came 1865.
Mrs. Tanner came 1912.

TANNER, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Frederick (Martha Irene Hitchcock)
He came 1865.
Her father, Dwight Hitchcock, came 1849.

TANNER, Thomas G. Came 1853.

TETREAULT, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Henry (Ellen Kennedy))
Juniors: Mary, Francis Hubert Alphonse, Richard, Bernard Anthony.
They came 1914.

THOMPSON, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse G. (Lottie Abby Temple)
Grandchildren: Richard Elwin, Eleanor Mae, Gerald Jesse.
Mr. Thompson's father came 1874.
Mrs. Thompson is a descendant of Benjamin Temple who came 1765.

THOMPSON, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar R. (Vivian L. Stetson)
Junior: Howard Henry.
Mr. Thompson's father, Visenlio Devalda Thompson, came 1874.
Mrs. Thompson's grandfather, Isaac Stetson, came 1862.

VARNEY, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Harrison (Florence Lively)
Junior: Henry Elias.
Mr. Varney came 1921.
Mrs. Varney is a granddaughter of Joseph Lively who came 1874.

WALES, Perry Came 1931.

WALKER, Miss May Came 1920

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Julia (Stetson)
Her grandfather, Robert M. Stetson, came about 1860.

WHITE, Misses Mary Abby and Flora Jane
Descendants of Col. Jonathan White who came 1752.

WHITLEY, Giles Franklin Came 1919.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Emma Amelia (Burckard) Came 1921.

WILLIAMS, George Ernest. Came 1920.

SUMMER RESIDENTS

BAILEY, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. (Hilda Caroline Holland)
Juniors: Joseph C., Patricia.
They came 1932.

BECKER, Mr. and Mrs. John (Catherine McLaughlin)
Juniors: Katherine, Bernard, John.
They came 1927.

CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. and Mrs. Perley (Bessie Farley)
He came 1905. Her mother was born in Heath.

CALL, Mrs. Arthur Came 1920.

CARPENTER, Mrs. Frank E. (Jessie May Kellyer) Came 1920.

CHAMPNEY, Mrs. E. Frere (Mary Alice Robbins) Came 1935.

CHAPIN, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence Dudley (Ruth Hayes Lamson)
Juniors: Caroline M., Elizabeth, Ruth Barbara.
They came 1915.

DAVENPORT, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Niles (Elsa Hineman)
Juniors: Franklin Nile, Jonathan Gleason
Mr. Davenport's father, Jonathan G. Davenport, came about 1880.

DROWN, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Staples (Paulina Cony Smith)
Came 1918.

DUN, Dr. and Mrs. Angus (Catherine Whipple Pew)
Juniors: Angus, Alan Freeman.
They came 1922.

FROST, Mr. and Mrs. Roger B. (Lillian Damon) Came 1930.

GILBERT, Bishop Charles Kendall
Frederick Gilbert.
They came 1924.

GETMAN, Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. (Grace Call) Came 1920.

HARRIS, Rev. and Mrs. John Upham (Katrine Trask Sturges)
Juniors: Katrina Mia, Gertrude Ann, John Upham, Susan Coolidge.
They came 1932.

HICKS, Rev. Clarence Came 1900.

LAMSON, Mrs. Annie Knowles (Sparrow) Came 1915.

LANDON, Mr. and Mrs. William Grinnell (Dorothea LeBaron Robbins)
Juniors: Howard Chandler Robbins, David.
They came 1923.

MALONE, Mrs. Dana (Margaret Bradford Robbins)
Juniors: Frances Osborn, Dana Bradford.
They came 1911.

MOORS, Mr. and Mrs. John Farwell (Ethel Paine)
He came 1917.
She came 1907.

PERKINS, Rev. and Mrs. Worcester (Laura Griffiths)
Juniors: Nancy Caroline.
They came 1926.

ROSE, Mr. and Mrs. William H. (Ethel Bailey)
Junior: William B.
They came 1932.

ROBBINS, Dr. and Mrs. Howard Chandler (Mary Louise Baylis)
They came 1916.

SCHMIDT, Mrs. Germer (Ethel Germer)
Juniors: Julia Olga, Timothy.
They came 1930.

SKIBISKI, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leonard (Anna Wager)
Junior: Robert.
They came 1932.

SMITH, Col. and Mrs. Newland Farnsworth (Helen Sisson)

Juniors: Martha Elizabeth, Newland F., Jr.

They came 1921.

SNAPE, Mr. and Mrs. Horace (Beatrice Francis)

Junior: Richard.

They came 1932.

VANDERBILT, Mr. and Mrs. William Dunham (Sarah Watson
Sanderson)

Juniors: Sanderson, William, John.

They came 1931.

Selectmen, Town Clerks And Treasurers Of Heath

1785-86
Hugh Maxwell
Asaph White
John Brown

1787
Jos. White
Benj. White
Thos. Harrington

1788
Jos. White
Asaph White
Thos. Harrington

1789-90.
Asaph White
Benj. White
Wm. Buck

1791-92.
Hugh Maxwell
Jos. White
Willis Wilder

1793-94.
Hugh Maxwell
Benj. White
Jacob Chapin

1795
Benj. White
Jacob Chapin
Thos. Harrington

1796
Benj. White
Thos. Harrington
Wm. Buck

1797
Benj. White
Asaph White
John Brown

1798
Benj. White
Thos. Harrington
Jacob Chapin

1799
Benj. White
Thos. Harrington
Wm. Hunt

1800-1.
Benj. White
Wm. Hunt
Roger Leavitt

1802
Benj. White
Roger Leavitt
Benj Maxwell, Jr.

1803
Benj. White
Roger Leavitt
Jacob Chapin

1804
Roger Leavitt
David White
Thos. Harrington

1805
Thos. Harrington
David White
Wm. Hunt

1806
Benj. White
Edw. Tucker
Wm. Hunt

1807
Benj. White .
David Henry
David White

1808
Benj. White
Roger Leavitt
Eph. Hastings

1809
Roger Leavitt
Eph. Hastings
Luther Gale

1810-11.
Thos. Harrington
Roger Leavitt
Wm. Hunt

1812-13
Eph. Hastings
Luther Gale
Peter Hunt

1814
David White
Wm. Hunt
Jesse Gale

1815
Roger Leavitt
David White
Reuben Porter

1816
Eph. Hastings
Luther Gale
(Lieut.) Hugh Maxwell

1817
Luther Gale
David White
Sol'n Gleason

1818
Aaron Brown
Dan'l Rugg
Winslow Maxwell

1819
Luther Gale
Winslow Maxwell
David Henry

1820
Roger Leavitt
Aaron Brown
David Thayer

1821
Aaron Brown
Luther Gale
Eph. Hastings

1822
Aaron Brown
Benj. Maxwell
Dan'l Gale

1823
Dan'l Gale
Sam. Hastings
Benj. Maxwell

1824
Roger Leavitt
Eph. Hastings
David Rugg

1825
Eph. Hastings
Luther Gale
Jos. W. Hunt

1826
Sullivan Taft
Jos. W. Hunt
David Rugg

1827
Sullivan Taft
Benj. Maxwell
Timothy Harrington

1828
Luther Gale
Enos Adams
Jos. W. Hunt

1829
Asa Kendrick
Roger H. Leavitt
David Temple

1830
Benj. Maxwell
Dan'l Gale
Peter Hunt

1831
Benj. Maxwell
Dan'l Gale
Capt. Geo. Eaton

1832
Luther Gale
Jos. W. Hunt
Roger H. Leavitt

1833
Benj. Maxwell
Roger H. Leavitt
Winslow Buck

1834
Benj. Maxwell
Winslow Buck
Capt. Geo. Eaton

1835
Capt. Geo. Eaton
Jos. W. Hunt
John Henry

1836
Luther Gale
Jos. W. Hunt
John Temple

1837
Winslow Buck
David Gould
Wm. Gleason

1838
Jos. W. Hunt
Winslow Buck
Edw. Tucker

1839
Jos. W. Hunt
Edw. Tucker
Rodolphus White

1840
Jos. Chapin
David Rugg
John Henry

1841
Edw. Tucker
Hart Leavitt
David White, 2nd.

1842
Jos. W. Hunt
Hart Leavitt
Edw. Tucker

1843
Benj. Maxwell
Aaron Smith
David Temple

1844
David Temple
Edw. Tucker
Jos. W. Hunt

1845
Jos. W. Hunt
Hart Leavitt
Presby Hillman

1846
Jos. W. Hunt
Abijah Gleason
Aaron Smith

1847
David A. Dalrymple
David Temple
Hart Leavitt

1848
Jos. W. Hunt
John Henry
Hart Brown

1849
David Temple
Hart Brown
Wm. Gleason

1850
David Temple
David Rugg
Robt. M. Wilson

1851
Jos. W. Hunt
Edw. Tucker
David Gould

1852
David Temple
Wm. Bassett
John Read

1853
Benj. A. Farnsworth
David Gould
Jos. P. White

1854
Jos. W. Hunt
John Read
John Burrington

1855
Jos. W. Hunt
David Temple
John Burrington

1856
Jos. W. Hunt
Arad Hall
Wm. Bassett

1857
Arad Hall
John Read
David Temple

1858
Jos Robbins
Wm. Bassett
Geo. C. Gale

1859
Arad Hall
John Henry
John Burrington

1860
David Temple
John Henry
Horace McGee

1861
Arad Hall
John Henry
Jos. Robbins

1862
David Temple
Horace McGee
David M. Sprague

1863
David Temple
Cyrus Temple
John Read

1864
E. Payson Thompson
John Henry
Henry L. Warfield

1865
Arad Hall
E. P. Thompson
W. S. Gleason

1866-67.
David Temple
John Read
Cyrus Temple

1868
John Read
Dan'l Gale
Hugh Maxwell

1869
John Read
Hugh Maxwell
Jos. Robbins

1870-71.
John Read
Edmund M. Vincent
Orsamus Maxwell

1872
John Read
Orsamus Maxwell
Horace McGee

1873
Wm. S. Gleason
Isaac W. Stetson
Dan'l Gale

1874
Wm. S. Gleason
John Read
E. M. Vincent

1875
Wm. S. Gleason
Jonathan Peterson
Wm. H. Hunt

1876
David Temple
Hugh Maxwell
E. M. Vincent

1877
Hugh Maxwell
John Read
Jonathan Peterson

1878
Wm. S. Gleason
John Read
A. J. Burrington

1879
Hugh Maxwell
Jonathan Peterson
Wm. H. Hunt

1880
Hugh Maxwell
Wm. H. Hunt
Wm. S. Gleason

1881
Hugh Maxwell
R. W. Gillett
Wm. H. Burrington

1882
Hugh Maxwell
E. M. Vincent
I. W. Stetson

1883
Hugh Maxwell
Jonathan Peterson
I. W. Stetson

1884
Hugh Maxwell
Wm. S. Gleason
I. W. Stetson

1885
Hugh Maxwell
Wm. S. Gleason
Frank Rice

1886
W. Sull. Gleason
Hugh Maxwell
Isaac Stetson

Following were appointed
Daniel Gale
W. H. Burrington
Wm. L. Upton

1887
Hugh Maxwell
Ransom Gillett
W. E. Kinsman

1888
Hugh Maxwell
R. W. Gillett
L. C. Tuttle

1889
Geo. W. Thompson
Rollin Bassett
Lyman C. Tuttle

1890
Geo. W. Thompson
Isaac Stetson
Rollin Bassett

1891
Hugh Maxwell
Geo. S. Carpenter
A. J. Burrington

1892
Hugh Maxwell
William Gleason
Wm. H. Burrington

1893
Hugh Maxwell
Wm. H. Burrington
Bion Peterson

1894
George Thompson
J. Peterson
E. M. Dwight

1895
George Thompson
Henry Stetson
W. H. Burrington

1896
George Thompson
Henry Stetson
Ernest Payne

1897
George Thompson
Isaac Stetson
W. L. Kendrick

1898
George Thompson
W. L. Kendrick
Walter Kinsman

1899
George Thompson
A. J. Burrington
O. A. Sumner

1900
George Thompson
Albert Burrington
O. A. Sumner

1901
George Thompson
V. D. Thompson
Frank Peterson

1902
George Thompson
V. D. Thompson
Frank Peterson

1903
A. J. Burrington
Oscar Sumner
Wm. Gleason

1904
A. J. Burrington
Wm. Gleason
Arthur Peterson

1905
George Thompson
Henry Stetson
Levi Lively

1906
George Thompson
Henry Stetson
Levi Lively

1907
Henry Stetson
Levi Lively
Wm. Gleason

1908
Ernest Kinsman
V. D. Thompson
W. H. Burrington

1909
Henry Stetson
Ernest Kinsman
Arthur Sumner

1910
Henry Stetson
Arthur Sumner
Merritt Sherman

1911
Henry Stetson
C. Adolph Groll
Ernest Kinsman

1912
Henry Stetson
S. Adolph Groll
E. E. Kinsman

1913
Henry Stetson
C. A. Groll
E. E. Kinsman

1914
Henry Stetson
E. E. Kinsman
Jesse Thompson

1915
Henry Stetson
E. E. Kinsman
Jesse Thompson

1916
Ernest Kinsman
C. A. Groll
Jesse Thompson

1917
Ernest Kinsman
C. A. Groll
Jesse Thompson

1918
Wilson Hillman
Henry Stetson
Levi Lively

1919
Henry Stetson
W. G. Hillman
Levi Lively

1920
Henry E. Stetson
W. G. Hillman
Levi Lively

1921
H. E. Stetson
Wilson Hillman
Jesse Thompson

1922
H. E. Stetson
Jesse Thompson
Myron Hamilton

1923
H. E. Stetson
J. G. Thompson
E. E. Kinsman

1924
H. E. Stetson
Jesse Thompson
E. E. Kinsman

1925
Henry Stetson
J. G. Thompson
Frank Burrington

1926
H. E. Stetson
Jesse Thompson
F. B. Burrington

1927
J. G. Thompson
E. E. Kinsman
F. B. Burrington

1928
J. G. Thompson
E. E. Kinsman
F. B. Burrington

1929
J. G. Thompson
E. E. Kinsman
F. B. Burrington

1930
J. G. Thompson
E. E. Kinsman
F. B. Burrington

1931
J. G. Thompson
E. E. Kinsman
F. B. Burrington

1932
J. G. Thompson
George Peon
F. B. Burrington

1933
J. G. Thompson
G. E. Peon
F. B. Burrington

1934
J. G. Thompson
G. E. Peon
F. B. Burrington

1935
J. G. Thompson
G. E. Peon
F. B. Burrington

TOWN CLERKS AND TREASURERS FOR 150 YEARS

TOWN CLERKS

James White, . . . 1785-1790	Aaron Dickinson . . . 1851-1855
Col. Hugh Maxwell . . 1791-1794	1860-1862; 1864
Daniel Spooner . . . 1795	Cyrus Temple . . . 1853
Col. Hugh Maxwell . . 1796-1799	1866-1867
Thomas Harrington . . 1800-1826	Aaron Smith . . . 1856-1859
Winslow Maxwell . . . 1827-1836	1863
John Hastings . . . 1837-1841	Ephr. Scott . . . 1868-1871
Lysander M. Ward . . . 1842-1849	Amos Temple . . . 1872-1884
B F. Coolidge . . . 1850	Hugh Maxwell . . . 1885
John F. Temple . . . 1850	

TOWN TREASURERS

James White . . . 1785-1786	John Hastings, Jr. . . 1834-1841
Col. Hugh Maxwell . . 1787-1788	Aaron Smith . . . 1842-1859
John Brown . . . 1789-1790	Dr. A. H. Taylor . . . 1850
Benj. White . . . 1791-1792	John F. Temple . . . 1851
Seth Temple . . . 1793-1803	Arad Hall . . . 1860-1865
Benj. White . . . 1804-1805	Jos. Robbins . . . 1866
Wm. Buck . . . 1806-1824	Ephr. Scott . . . 1867-1871
Dan'l Rugg . . . 1825-1828	Amos Temple . . . 1872-1884
Col. David Snow . . . 1829-1833	Hugh Maxwell . . . 1885

TOWN CLERK AND TREASURER

1886- Hugh Maxwell was appointed to both offices, but resigned, and Dennis Canedy was appointed Town Clerk and Frederick Tanner, Treasurer, then Dennis Canedy resigned and William Bassett was appointed Town Clerk.

1887-1889 Hugh Maxwell, Clerk; George Bolton, Treasurer.

1890 William Bassett, Clerk; Hugh Maxwell, Treasurer.

1891-1897 Charles Barber, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

1897-1917 Hugh Maxwell, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

1918-1926 Horatio F. Dickinson, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

1927- Oscar R. Thompson, Town Clerk and Treasurer.

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Table 1. 1971-1972 Survey of the Fishery of the

Survey of the

Species	Number of fish	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)
Salmon	100	100	100
Trout	200	200	200
Perch	300	300	300
Chinook	400	400	400
Steelhead	500	500	500
Brook trout	600	600	600
Arctic char	700	700	700
Whitefish	800	800	800
Coregonus	900	900	900
Salvelinus	1000	1000	1000

Table 2. 1973-1974 Survey of the Fishery of the

Species	Number of fish	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)
Salmon	100	100	100
Trout	200	200	200
Perch	300	300	300
Chinook	400	400	400
Steelhead	500	500	500
Brook trout	600	600	600
Arctic char	700	700	700
Whitefish	800	800	800
Coregonus	900	900	900
Salvelinus	1000	1000	1000

Table 3. 1975-1976 Survey of the Fishery of the

The following table shows the results of the survey of the fishery of the

The following table shows the results of the survey of the fishery of the

